TER RTMF ming se HING Suitings are prep

**)**S., HALL STREE 1891

INERY-CO. TEX.



THE orgia-Atlanta-Grade SOUVENIR SPOOM EEMAN&CRANKS

MARBLE DUST

antels.

Moulding, and LUMy Description

t., Atlanta, Ga

breakfast tab in it you cate oings the wor

tock quotation ot more so, ages of chear isements dai out a large ar

e already we ment that we satzky, late of have charge of stands his ar

ere in prodiga

PRICE BARGAINS. BARGAINS. ARGAINS. ARGAINS. BARGAINS.

1-4 Ut ced to \$ 9.90 ced to \$12.90

ced to \$14.9 ced to \$17.90

aced to \$2.9 aced to \$3.9 iced to 34

aced to 20

VOL. XXIII.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTIO

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1891.

# KEELY CO.

There are important things to be stated about the goods-selling now being carried forward here. Prices have been, and are, without precedent for cheapness upon lots of remarkable magnitude. Like groupes of Arab Nomads the Summer Stuffs come, tarry for a day, and are off. There is enterprise and spirit in e quick movement.

# PRICE CHANGES

65 pieces Pacific Wool Challis, worth 15c; reduced to 10c. 48 pieces Figured Batiste well worth 15c; reduced to 10c. 28 pieces French Printed Pongees, worth 20c; reduced to 10c. 85 pieces best American Ginghams, worth 15c; reduced to 10c. 52 pieces French Sateens, sold for 35c; reduced to 15c. 90 pieces Scotch and French Ginghams, best styles and staunchest dyes, worth 35c and 40c, just reduced to 19c. 90 pieces Bleached Domestic, worth 9c; reduced to 5c. 75 pieces finest Ginghams, worth 121/2c; reduced to 71/2c. 67 pieces Curtain Scrim, worth 8c; reduced to 3c. 59 pieces Torchon Laces, worth variously, according to width and pattern, 10c, 15c, and 20c; reduced now to 8c. 44 dozen Linen Towels, worth 25c; reduced to 19c. 36 dozen Prs. Schoepper's Hose, worth 35c; reduced to 23c.

There's a succession of bargain interests in every mer of Summer stocks. We've made lowest prices, til counters and shelves are cleared. In Shoes, Underwear, Cotton Dress Goods and Gloves more particularly you'll find exceptional values. The entire complement of warm weather goods is marked at a great discount from original prices. The seeing s easy enough and almost always makes buyers. We don't fret about losses. Sweeping the store clean is the main object.

# OCCASION UNUSUAL FRESH FLAXEN BEAUTIES.

You may buy fine Double Damask, 70 inches wide, at 97 cents. The regular retail price is \$1.50. Ten exquisite patterns. Napkins to match. Their he are on the counters of every house that carries he richest Linens. The quality is as certain as gold, their value is as staple as wheat. There's no more reason, intrinsically, why they should be half price than that government bonds should be.

# ABSURD

Fine Flaxen stuffs are entitled to respectful, alnost reverent treatment. The thrifty housewife joyfully accords what reckless men of the laundry and the store counter deny. From the latter we suffer and lose, but you may gain. The loss comes from rough handling often inevitable when trade is very active. est shades in the fall And so it occurs that some very dainty Linens in our shapes. Our hats at at stock are soiled, but not injured, are unsightly ut not unsound. A single washing will restore them \$3.50 give the same

Prices have been cut heroically, and upon the board of many a home the golden light of a happy argain will fall today.

ecause some handsome White Wool Blankets were slightly smirched by machine oil through careless handling at the factory the prices have been splintered. It isn't the usual way. Nine times out of ten, no matter how such goods are banged about, prices are the only things that don't suffer.

KEELY CO.

# THE WEST END ACADEMY



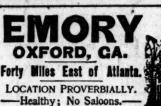
# OPENS SEPTEMBER 7, 1891.

A thorough graded school for both sexes. Primary, Grammar and High School Departments. Prepares for the sophomore class at college or for business. Ten grades, five teachers. Excellent music department. Tuition in literally department for pupils out of Atlanta, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per month; for Atlanta pupils, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per month. For further information, apply to

E. C. MERRY, PRINCIPAL.

aug 12. 4 we,d wed sur

West End, Atlanta, Ga.



A. CANDLER, D. D., President.



Lagrange. GA



Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Draperies and Artistic Furniture

Our array of new Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Draperies and Artistic Furniture, for the fall and winter season, is simply magnificent. We are showing special designs in Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters and other imported Carpets. Our purchases have been unusually large, and we are enabled to give you the lowest prices in the market. Our Body Brussels stock is a marvel of beauty; so are our Bordered Ingrains, which will be the fashion this season. We show an unlimited array of new patterns, and our prices in all lines are on the popular basis.

# Our Drapery Department

is full of beautiful goods. It is in charge of competent artists, who will delight you with new and original designs. Do not fail to inspect this department. You can make selections from the choicest fabrics of Europe and America.

# Our New High Art Furniture

stock has never been equaled in the south. New designs are daily arriving. Our stock is matchless in extent, variety, quality, elegance and low prices. We can furnish the largest mansion or hotel, or the humblest cottage. We guarantee satisfaction. We carry the finest Bric-a-Brac in Parisian Novelties stock in the city.

N.B.—The remainder of last season's stock in these departments are offered at half price.

# Our Dry Goods Departments

are full of the latest and most fashionable fabrics to be found in American and European markets. Our Mr. M. Rich is now in New York, purchasing additional stock for all departments, the latest and choicest to be found at this season, and these elegant goods are arriving daily.

# Tourists' Caps, for Ladies and Misses,

is one of the very latest novelties of the season, and are very popular. We have a full stock of them.

### Blazers and Shirt Waists.

We have still a few elegant Blazers and Silk Shirt Waists on hand, which we are selling at half their value. Come early. They will be gone in a day or two.

We are still offering great bargains in all lines of Dress Goods, China Silks, Grenadines, Black Laces, etc. We study to please by selling the best goods at the most popular prices. Come to see us.

54 and 56 Whitehall St., 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

ATLANTA, GA.

# Manufacturers of Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL ANDGRAINING COLORS, ETC. Dealers in

Artists' and

Painters' Supplies Window Glass, Etc. STORE AND OFFICE: PACTORY: ST. Sand 66 MARIETTA ST. 331 DECATUR ST.

wear as the \$5 agency hats. If you need a straw hat for yourself or child, you can get it for less than half price.

MUSE & GU.,

Clothiers and Furnishers

Bids for Coal.

# OLDEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS

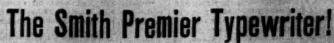
# Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

Leads the van in all departments of the trade. Nothing offered that is not first-class. Immense stock of fall goods suitable for the rich and the humble,

The pendulum of trade vibrates between and touches alike the pulse of the people and the merchant. The merchant must gain the confidence of the people by common every day honesty.

Examine our goods. Get our prices. We have the largest stock to select from. Prices as low as any in the United States. Don't forget that our fall Carpets and Furniture are open on the floors and that our Dress Goods are coming every day. Come this week and get choice. A few more short lengths in Black Silks and Wools that are being cleared out. Come this week.

"PROVMEMENT THE ORDER OF THE AGE"



ne, Ga., Reece & Denny, agents; Columbus, Ga., G. W. Brown, agent 1989, agent; Augusta, Ga., J. Richards, agent. Agents wanted. Add

JOHN BRATTON, AGENT

38 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., Telephone No.

wents in the City During the Week-Personal Mention.

The elegant invitations ordered by the "E. K. T." dub, from an eastern house, have been delayed, and it is possible that they will not arrive in time for the club's inaugural dance, which will be given at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. I. W. Avery, Tuesday evening, August 25th. Meanwhile, printed ones have been substituted, and will be out Monday. The occasion is looked forward to as the most pleasurable event of the season. On the committee are Miller Brady, Alf. Towler and Samuel C. Dean.

Miss Louise Bigby gave a delightful tea last Friday evening to a few friends at her handsome home on Washington street. These was music and dancing after tea, and all present spent a thoroughly charming evening. The guests were: Misses Mamie Goldsmith, Julia Wilkina, Neilie Van Winkle, Erskine Richmond, Laura Adalr, Alma Williams, Pearl Williams, of Montgomery, Flournoy, of Columbus, and Wyolene Lowe; Messrs. Will Martin, Healey, Louis, Rawson, Inman Sanders, Ed Gay, Harry Lewis, Harry Stock-dell, Rob Johnson, Charley Williams, Eugene Bisck. Ned Hodgson, Quill Orme, Walter Kirk-patrick.

Mrs. J. L. Turner is spending several week

Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson is in Asheville. Mrs. Henry Jackson and Miss Cornelia Jacks

Mrs. Alec Hopkins returns from Athens this

Mrs. Charley Verable and Miss Annie Adair will

A delightful german was danced at the Wigwam, Indian Springs, last night. It was led by Mr. Ellis Tallot, of Macon, and Miss Lilian Lochrance, of Atlanta.

reland and children return Mrs. Willis Westmoreland and children resurn Emmorrow, from Indian Springs.

Miss May Stafford of Barnesville, Ga., is visiting Miss Berta Abbott, on Washington street. Mrs. Willis Westmor

Mrs. Humphreys Castlema Mrs. Humphreys Castleman and her handsome young daughter, Miss Isabel Castleman, left for Belt Springs yesterday morning. Miss Castleman goes north this autumn to be a pupil at Mrs.Reid's zehool.

Mr. Porter Woodson is in Texas.

Mr. Prentice Huff, one of Macon's handso and most delightful society men, spent a few days

Mr. Roland Ellis, of Macon, will visit Atlanta

Mr. John Berry is in New York. Mr. Will Martin is in the north.

Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Miss Julia Wilkins and Miss Louise Bigby will go north in Sep Miss Clio Prather is visiting Miss Akin at

Mrs. W. J. Hudson and children, of Mobile, are twisting her father, Dr. Stainback Wilson, 217

Miss Luzy Gartrell has been entertaining quite

Miss Luzy Gartrell has been entertaining quite is house party during the week at picturesque Lake View.

Her guests were Miss Marion Rockwell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Rosa Hunnewell, Atlanta, and Misses Mae Ivey and Annie Hodgson, Athens, Ga; xx-Governor Sims, of Mississippi; Mr. Moss, Athens, Ga.; Messrs. D. C. Campbell, Cobb Caldwell, H. C. Powell, C. E. Lewis, Sanders and Longley, all of Atlanta.

Dinner parties, boating and dances on the pavilion in Lake Demorest were indulged in. Miss Laxy has just returned from Tallulah Falls. She went up with the Gate City Guard as their sponser and led with Captain Sneed, of the Guard, the grand march of the ball of the season at the Cliff Course.

Mr. fand Mrs. Morris Marks were serenaded

Misses Flora and Fannie Abbott have returned bome after spending several weeks delightfully at Porter Springs.

Miss Willie Martin, after a most delightful visit ber uncle, Mr. Zack Cowan, at Worth, Ga., has aturned to her home, 180 Nelson street. Miss Hattie Dougherty has just returned from

Mrs. A. J. West sailed on the City of Macon from Savannah on Thursday last for Boston. She will spend September at Great Head, a sea short

Miss Genie West is spending a few days at white Path, the guest of her friend, Miss Dora

Mrs. M. M. Mauck and her daughter, Miss Jen nie, are spending awhile at Jasper.

Mr. Andrew Chapman, brother of Colonel W. H. Chapman of this city, was married to Miss ama Eason, of Madison, Ga., on the 9th. May shey live long and prosper.

A delightful lawn party was given last Thursday evening by Mrs. Francis Fontaine at her lovely home on West Peachtree, in honor of the belies and beauties of Columbus.

The beautiful lawn was sottly illuminated with many lanterns, and delightful music was enjoyed during the evening. Delightful refreshments were beautifully served. The guests present were: Misses Flournoy, of Columbus; Emily English, Julia Williams, Nellie Van Winkle, Isabel Castleman, Erskine Richmond, Lizzie Lovejoy, Mamie Gledsmith, Alma Williams, Louise Bigby, Messrs. Charley Williams, Alfred Prescott, Ed Gay, Eugene Black, Quill Orme, John Kimball, Inman Sanders, Harry Lewis and Ned Hodgson.

A delightful lawn party was given on Friday avening last by Misses Callie and Mattie Merritt, at their home on Ponce de Leon avenue, compli-mentary to their guests, Misses Mamie Taylor, of Haralson, and Willie Hodnett, of Americus, Ga. reshments were served at 11 o'clock, after the guests took their departure.

Mrs. D. A. Beatle and her two children, David and Nellie, have returned from a pleasant visit to the old home in Newton county.

Ma. R. S. Rust, of Albany, is visiting Missophic Thornbury, at 24 East Baker street.

Mr. R. L. Pate and wife, nee Gussie Phelpi have returned from their bridal trip to Tybee and Cumberland, and are stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. E. L. Chunn, with Tyner, the druggist, has one on a visit to Cartersville for a week.

Miss Mattie Lu Terrell, of Dadeville, Ala., is in the city, guest of Mrs. Vorus, on Robinson avenue.

Mrs. T. J. Kelly, who has been sp ummer in Gamesville, has seturned to a Highland avenue.

Highland avenue.

Miss Cooper, a gifted and charming planist and ocalist, after a delightful vinit of some weeks to mends and relatives in the city, has returned to or home in LaGrange. Her many Atlants riends hope to welcome her again to the city at

ambus, came up yesterday from

DAWSON, Ga., August 22.—The elegant home of Dr. and Mrs. Dean, was thrown open in honer of their guest, Miss Sallie West, of Euraula. The reception proved one of the society events of the season. Those present were: Miss Walker, Zac Crittenden, Miss Callie Walker, Tom Alston, Miss Locke, Henry Thorton, Miss Stevens, Jim Farnum, Miss Martin, Ed Gurr, Miss Sharpe, Sam Martin, Miss Perry, Doc Martin, Miss Watts, Wesley, Dozler, Miss Biedsoe, Guerry Braunon, Miss Pickett, M. C. Edwards, Jr., Messrs. Hart, Glover Martin, Arthur, Whitchead, Bell and Guerry.

night last, Mrs. H. M. Smith gave a unite tresidence, to a very select crowd.

The dance was given in honor of Misses Iderline Edwards, of Atlanta, and Jessie Smith, of Cartersville. Every one enjoyed themselves very much. Thursday night the society people were happy. A moonlight boat excursion down the Coosa river on the Clifford B. Seay, which is the largest steam boat owned by the White Star Line Steamboat Commany.

on the Clifford B. Seay, which is the largest steam boat owned by the White Star Line Steamboat Company.

Dancing was the main feature of the evening. The young men of Rome give the boat excursion in honor of the visiting young ladies. The scenery on the Coosa is grand. It was very cool and pleasant and every one enjoyed themselves. On board as chaperones were the following: Mayor and Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cooper, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mr. S. Sparks.

Among those present were: Misses Ruth Durbon and Rosa Plumb, of Augusta; Flora Shaw, Iderline Edwards, of Atlanta; Marion and Jessie Smith, of Cartersville; Jessie Reynolds, of Marietta; iArmstrong, of Chattanooga; Ida and Lizzle Ashburn, of Eastman; Lizzle Cleveland, of Watrace, Tenn.; Orcel Manley, of Norfolk, Va.; Georgis Hills, of Cincinnati, O.; Ruth Norton, Alida Printup, Patti Gilhard, Annie Neely, Georgis Freeman, Berdne Hoyt, Minnie Lanford, Helen Eastman, Mary Nevin, Annie Pentecost, Ruth Walton, Alice McKinzie, Annie Ewing, Viola and Edith Smith, Clara Norton, Mabel and Susie Seay, Eva Simpson, Annie Graves.

The following gentlemen were present:

Messers, Allen, Rowel, Gwaltney, Harper, C., Harris, Wright, Govan, Langford, Goldsmith, Brumby, Hale, King, Woodruff, T., Rouser, Nevin, Simpson, Ayer, Berry, J., Young, McWilliams, B., Elgin, Ross, Woodruff, F., Powers, Correy, Reynolds, Belimy, Cothrah, McKee, Colclough, O'Neal, Magill, Harper, D., Fowler, Fork.

# IN TERROR OF DEATH.

"You know," said Manuel, "what a sorrow-ful day for Tarragona was the 28th of June, 1811. But you can not imagine the horrors attending the taking of the city. You did not see 5,000 Spaniards perish in ten hours; you did not see houses and churches in flames; you did not see unarmed old men and helple women slaughtered in cold blood; you did not see the modesty of maidens, the dignity of matrons, the sanctity of nuns outraged. You did not see pillage and drunkenness mingling with lust and murder. You did not see, in short, one of the greatest exploits of the con queror of the world, the hero of our age, the demi-god, Napoleon.

"I saw it all! I saw the sick rise from the bed of suffering, dragging after them their sheets, like shrouds, to perish at the hands of foreign soldiers on the threshold over which the day before had passed the Viaticum! I saw lying in the street the body of a woman they had slaughtered, and at her side her inthey had slaughtered, and at her side her infant still nursing at its dead mother's breast. I saw the husband, with hands tied together, witnessing the dishonor of the wife; children weeping with terror at the horrors that surrounded them; despair and innocence taking refuge in suicide; impiety insulting the dead. "Dangerously wounded and unable to take further part in the conflict, I fled for refuge to Clara's house.
"Full of anguish and terror, she stood at the window fearing for my life and risking her own to see me in case I should chance to pass through the street.

window fearing for my life and risking her own to see me in case I should chance to pass through the street.

"I entered and fastened the door, but my pursuers had already caught sight of Clara—and she was so beautiful!

"They saluted her with a roar of savage joy and a burst of brutal laughter. A moment more and the door would yield to the ax and the flames. We were lost!

"Clara's mother, carrying in her arms her year-old babe, led us to the cistern or resevoir of the house, which was very deep and which was now dry, as no rain had fallen for several months, and there we concealed ourselves. This cistern, the floor of which might measure some eight yards square, and which was entered by a steep underground flight of steps, narrowed, toward the top, like the mouth of a well, and opened into the center of the courtyard, where a breast-work was built around it, above which two buckets were suspended from hooks attached to an iron bar drawing water.

"The child I have spoken of, whose name was Miguel, was Clara's brother, that is to say, the youngest child of the unhappy woman whom the French had just made a widow.

"In the cistern we four might find safety. Seen from the vard the cistern seemed a sim.

whom the French had just made a widow.
"In the cistern we four might find safety. Seen from the yard, the cistern seemed a simple well. The French would think we had made our escape by the roof.
"They soon declared that such was the case, uttering horrible oaths while they rested themselves in the shady yard, in the center of

"Yes, we were saved! Clara bound up my seding hand, her mother nursed Mignel bleeding hand, her mother nursed Miguel, and I, although I was shivering from the chill which had followed the fever caused by my wound, smiled with happiness.

"At this moment, we noticed that the soldiers, wishing, doubtless, to slake their thirst, were trying to draw water from the cistern in which we were concealed.

"Picture to variety."

hich we were concealed.
"Picture to yourselves our anguish at that

"We drew aside to make way for the bucket,

"We drew aside to make way for the bucket, which descended until it touched the floor, "We scarcely dared to breathe. "The bucket was drawn up again. "The well is dry!" cried the soldiers. "There must be water upstairs!" exclaimed

ne.
"They are going away!' we all said to ourselves. "What if they should be concealed in this

well!' cried a voice in Catalan.
"It was a renegade!—a Spaniard who had

well? cried a voice in Catalan.

"It was a renegade!—a Spaniard who had betrayed us!

"What nonsense!" responded the Frenchman; they could not have got down there so suddenly!"

"That is true," responded the renegade.

"They did not know that the cistern could be entered by an underground passage, whose door or trap, carefully concealed in the floor of a dark cellar, somewhat distant from the house, it would be almost impossible to discover. We had, however, committed the imprudence of locking the iron grating which cut off the gommunication between the cistern and the passage, and we could not open it without making a great deal of noise.

"Imagine, then, the cruel fluctuations between hope and fear, with which we had listened to the dialogue carried on by those wretches on the very brink of the well. From the corners in which we were cruching, we could see the shadows of their heads, moving within the circle of light on the floor of the cistern. Every second seemed to us a century.

"At this moment the babe Miguel began to cry.

"But at his first whimper his mother silenced

"But at his first whimper his mother silenced the sounds that threatened to betray our hid-ing place, pressing the infant's tender face into her bosom.
"'Did you hear that?" cried some one in the

rard above.

"I heard nothing,' responded another.

"Let us listen,' said the renegade.

"Three horrible minutes passed.

"Miguel struggled to get his voice, and the more closely his mother pressed his face into her bosom, the more violent were his strug-

"But not the slightest sound was audible.
"It must have been an echo!" exclaim "It must have been an ecno? exclaimed the soldiers.

"Yes, that was it!" assented the renegade.
"And they all took their departure, and we could hear the noise of their steps and the clanking of their sabers slowly dying away in the direction of the gate.

"The danger was passed!

"But, alas! our deliverance had come too.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE INTHE GEN-

Sixty-five bills and resolutions have been passed by the general assembly and signed by the governor at this session.

The great majority of them are of a local character, but many of the most important general measures are still pending.

Mr. Twitty's bill, relating to attorneys' fees, is the best known act, and was the first signed by the governor.

by the governor.

Atlants has been successful in getting the local bills that affect her interest through.

The new waterworks and the Forsyth street bridge have been provided for the Atlanta criminal court cleated, and provision made for covering the fees of the clerk and

marshal into the treasury and paying those officers a salary.

The bill providing for a board of equalization of taxes is an act the passage of which disposes of perhaps the most important measure that will be acted on by the general

tions passed and approved:

Twitty Bill. An act to declare all obligations to pay at-torneys' fees in addition to the interest spec-ified therein void and of no effect, and to prohibit the collection of the same.

An act to require all cotton seed meal to be subjected to analysis and inspection, as a condition prudent to being offered for sale, and to meal, if it be shown by the official analysis that the same contains less than 73 per cent amonia.

For Savanah's Public Building.

An act to cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over land in the city of Savannah, to be conveyed by the Savannah Volunteer Guards. An act to abolish the county court of Tatt-

An act to incorporate the Bank of Thomso An act to appropriate money to pay the ex-censes of the Western and Atlantic railroad

An act to amend section 3976 of the code. An act to amend the act creating board of colice commission for the city of Augusta.

An act to incorporate the Dalton, Spring Place and Eastern railroad company.

An act to amend the charter of the City and Suburban railway of Savannah. An act to amend the charter of the Coast Line Railread Company of Savannah.

Special Bailiffs. An act to provide for the appointment and compensation and to prescribe the duties of special criminal bailiffs for the solicitors general in the superior, city and county courts in counties having more than twenty thousand

An act to authorize the East Tennesse Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company to build a sidetrack from its main track nea North Rome to the Rome brickyard. Atlanta Criminal Court.

An act to establish the criminal court of At lanta, and in pursuance thereof to amend an act establishing the city court of Atlanta. An act to amend an act for the better pro-tection of game and game birds within the county of Glynn.

An act to amend section 3777 of the code.

An act to prohibit the sale of alcoholic, spiritous or malt liquors within a radius of three miles of any church, or public or private schoolhouse in the state of Georgia, provided that its provisions shall not apply to any incorporated town or city in the state.

An act to prevent

that its provisions shall not apply to, any incorporated town or city in the state.

An act to prevent persons from trespassing on the land of another by hunting, fishing or otherwise, in Effingham county.

An act to provide for the registration of the legal voters of Montgomery county.

An act to fix and provide for the compensation of the commissioner of records and revenue of the county of Newton.

An act to repeal an act approved December 18, 1884, so far as the same applies to the county of Baldwin, and to further provide for and require all voters of said Baldwin county to register.

register.

An act to amend the charter of the town of An act to amend the game laws of Troup

An act to empower the mayor and council of the city of Griffin to exchange a portion of New Orleans street for a portion of the Bray Incorporating a Regiment.

An act to organize and incorporate the Fourth regiment of Georgia volunteers.
An act for the protection of discharged employes and sto prevent blackmailing.
An act to establish a city court in Hall

county.

An act amending the charter of the Cincin-

efferson.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Propeller Towboat Company, of Savannah and an act to correct clerical errors in the An act to amend the act incorporating the

Savannah Dredging Company so as to thorize an increase of capital stock. Board of Equalization. An act to provide for a board of equaliza-tion of real and personal property subject to

taxation.

An act to establish a system of public school An act to establish a system of public schools in the town of Boston, Ga.

An act to authorize the judges of the superior courts of this state to fix and prescribe the grade of turnpike roads in this state.

An act to prohibit killing game and fishing in Chattooga county during certain months of the year.

An act to prescribe and make more certain the fees of clerks and sheriffs of the superior

the fees of clerks and sheriffs of the superior courts of this state in divorce cases.

An act to amend the charter of the Savannah Lighterage and Transfer Company.

An act to authorize and empower the board of trustees of the Washington, Ga., Female seminary to turn over the building of the seminary to the board of education for public school purposes. Also, an act to authorize the board of trustees of the Washington Male academy to turn over the academy building to the board of education.

Attanta's Charter.

Atlanta's Charter. An act to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to provide for covering into the city treasury fees paid to the marshal and clerk of said city, and to authorize the payment of salaries only to said clerk and marshal. An act to incorporate the town of Hazlohurst, in the counties of Appling and Coffee, to define its limits, to provide for a mayor and alderment for its government, and for other purposes.

purposes.

An act to incorporate the North Augusta Railroad Company; to define its rights, powers and privileges, and for other purposes.

A resolution granting William Jennings his full per diem for forty days of the session of 1890.

of 1890.

An act to incorporate the Jefferson Banking Company, and for other purposes.

A resolution to pay a pension to Mrs. L. A.

Eason, widow of James Eason.

An act to incorporate the Excelsior Bank of Savannah.

An act to incorporate the town of Dexter, in the county of Laurens, and to provide for its covernment.

An act to prohibit killing game and fishing in Chattooga county during certain months, and to prescribe a penalty therefor.

An act to incorporate the town of Clarksville, in the county of Habersham.

An act to incorporate the Georgia Savings bank, of Quitman, Brooks county, Georgia, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Athens in relation to sewers.

An act to incorporate the Commercial bank of Macon.

An act to incorporate the Commercial Dank of Macon.

An act to amend the law for the protection of oysters in certain particulars.

An act to amend an act creating the city court of Macon. Approved August 14, 1885.

An act to release Jesse D. Strange on forfeited recognizance.

An act to amend section 3940 of the code of 1882, so as to allow jurors in the city courts of this state the same compensation as is allowed jurors in the superior courts of such counties where such city courts are located.

An act amendatory of the several acts heratofore passed relating to the city of Conyers in the county of Rockdale, and to enlarge and define the duties of the mayor, marshal and other city officers.

Resolutions.

Resolutions.

A resolution appropriating \$500 for the purpurpose of paying an agent to collect certain moneys.

A resolution accepting the moneys appropriated and the trust imposed by act of congress. Approved March 2, 1891.

A resolution to investigate the railroads of the state and see which at the railroads of the state and see which at the mare in violation of their charters.

A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$6,000 to supplement the contingent fund of 1891.

A resolution to pay Ben J. Davis the sum of \$166 for 332 copies of the public acts of 1890.

ON THE CAPITOL STAIRS.

The members of the house were very much stirred up yesterday over a squib from The Knoxville Tribune, which charged many of them with being "third party advocates, dem agogues, political asses," etc. It also states that the Georgia legislature was the "most diotic and unprincipled body in the union."

Bob Whitfield had charge of the paper which contained the article in question, and

he was busily engaged in showing it around and trying to learn to whom it referred, if any one in particular. He would read it to a member, abstituting his name in the article, and the notice the surprised expression on his face as he heard it. One member wanted to rise to a question of personal privilege, but the laugh was on him when he found it had not referred o him, as stated. Another said he was able

who heard it were mad as blazes "I'll tell you," said Mr. Sears, of Webster, referring to the article, "I consider it as a com-pliment, and I'li tell you why. Tennessee has always had the reputation of raising more po-litical asses and half-witted mules than any state in the union, and when they are willing to assert that others are like them, they come lown a step from their lofty perch of self-con-

to uphold his reputation, and several others

Another member expressed his sympathy for the soft-headed author of the squib, and

"I have always been taught when a cur him alone, but when he comes closer, to give that statement close enough to hurt."

Mr. Whitfield read the article to Mr. Wheeler, of Walker county, one of the house wags, and when he came to the word "political asses,"h e substituted "notably, the gentleserious for a few seconds, and then said:
"How did they know about we' uns?"

Quite a little amusement was had out of the piece, but it is safe to say that it did no harm. Such an uncailed for and unprincipled assertion merits little consideratio only notice that was taken of it was in a

"You got me down wrong in your report resterday" said Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, speaking of that bill to purchase Georgic formbooks for the justices of the peace, and no taries public of the state. "I was strongly d to it, and it was I who moved to report it adversely, instead of favoring it, as you said." oppos

home," said Colonel Cutts, of Sumter, yesterday. "There may be some strong opposition to it, but I think it comes mostly from the alliance members, who are greatly divided upon the measure. The non-alliancemen, with very few exceptions, are in favor of the measure and I don't know of any of them who will openly fight the measure. The home was built by the people of the state, and if their representatives do not accept and main-

tain it, it will be a disgrace to the state." This was overheard on the capitol stairs vesterday. The talkers were members of the

"Have you seen it?"

"Seen what?"
"Why, Bob Lewis's new hat?" "No, what's the matter with it?"

"Why, it looks like an ash pan, or a new fashion mortar board, I haven't made up my mind yet. Go ask Bob to explain to the house what it is."

Colonel R. E. Lester, congressman from the first district, was in the city yesterday.
"I think our people are well satisfied with the change in our congressional district," said he, when asked about the new arrangement, "For my part, I am contented and I think the

has done good work." "They'll never move that agricultural ege from Athens," said Mr. Smith, of Deca ur county, a graduate of the State university. "Athens is the only place on earth for it, and I believe it will remain right there. Why, it has been found that the location of this college and the experimental station at the same piace does not work well, and that is the very reason why the station was removed from Athens. I think the college ought to remain right where it's, so that the students there may have the benefit of a higher education if they want it, and I don't believe that, after serious consideration the legislature would think of removing it."

leases and contracts in the control of the rail-road commission, is in strict accord with the "and I shall have to vote for it on that account. You see, the bill only gives the com count. You see, the bill only gives the com-mission power to enforce the provisions in the constitution, which prohibit the formation of ombinations for the purpose of lessening etition, and it is just and right that the titution should be carried out.
think that care should

exercised in these matters, and that this railroad legislation should not be pushed too hurriedly. Why, the appointment of that investigating committee has caused railroad stock to depreciate very much in the state, while there was no real cause for the

HOW ARE YOUR EYES!

J. REGENSTEIN &

The Surprise Store 

We must clear the shelves in the next few days as our fall go ing in daily. We must and shall have the room. So prices an

TRIMMED HATS.

Last day Monday for those Trimmed Summer Hats; Hats that are worth from \$2.50 to \$4; all to go at 49c each. Last day Monday for choice of all

are worth \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25 at 25c each. Last day Monday for all Lace Belgrade Summer Hats, in all shapes; Hats that were 50c and 75c

our fine Summer Hats; Hats that

at 10c each.

Vassars in Rustics. Vassars in plain straws. Vassars in Milan straws.

Vassars in Fancy straws. Big drives at 13c, 25c, 48c, 75c and 98c.

# RIBBONS.

Fancy Embossed Ribbons, narrow all-silk Moire, narrow all-silk Gros Grain in one lot, at 2c per

yard. We have, for Monday only, a line of Ribbons that would astonish the "Prince of Merchants," at 5c per

yard. We have a genuine surprise for you tomorrow. We put on the counter Ribbons, that in your wildest dreams you never could

imagine the like, at 10c per yard. More Ribbons in stock than all the other houses of Atlanta combined.

### Ribbons by the carton. Ribbons by the case lots. BLAZERS.

Ribbons by the bolt.

An elegant stock of Blazers and Reefers, all of the newests cuts and

Blazers at \$1.98. Blazers at \$2,25.

Then we have a line of Reefers, goods that were the best cloakmakers in never intended to be than \$8. We bought the go at \$3.45 each.

These are placed on the just as a forerunner to she what we will do.

# Umbrellas and

26-inch Serge Umbrell strong, with oxydized hands 28-inch good Serge Un with oxydized handles, at 26-inch Gloria Silk Uni with natural and fancy sticker \$1.25, at 98c each.

Ladies' Gossamers Misses' Gossamers, from All the latest styles of G both as to shape and strine per cent less than usual pro-

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, Misses' Ribbed Fast Hose, 8c.

A line of French P Hose, also French striped, pin and fancy, at 19c per pa Ladies' Black Milane Mitts, worth 25c, at 15c per Leather Belts, all styles, worth from 25 to 50c, choice

LACES AND EMBROIDE SPECIAL DRIVES FOR TOMORROW

Muslin Underw all to go, none to be carried 25c, 35c, 45c and 65c; none earth the same goods at the

# Blazers at \$2.75. THE SURPRISE S'

BEN BUTLER'S BOOK. The Chapter Which Will Tell of the Proffered Resignation of General R. E. Lee.

Washington Letter.

One of the most interesting chapters of Benjamin F. Butler's forthcoming war book will tell the story of General Robert E. Lee's attempt to resign. The resignation was tendered to Jefferson Davis on the 8th of August, 1962. It was prompted by the defeat at Get-Washington Letter. 1863. It was prompted by the defeat at Gettysburg in the July preceding. General Lee waited only to get his army back into Virginia and to recover somewhat from the demoraliza

tion. He then forwarded his resignation. The original copy of General Lee's letter has not been found in the confederate archives. Ganaral Leadimmediately upon the receipt of his tendered resignation is in the war records office. What purports to be a copy of General Lee's letter is in existence, but its authen-ticity is somewhat clouded. That General Lee did send in his resignation has been known The letter of Mr. Davis confirms the story and shows pretty clearly the draft of General Lee's letter, to which it is a reply. Mr. Davis's

etter is as follows: "RICHMOND, Va., August 11, 1863.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia: Yours of the 8th instant has been received. I am glad that you concur so en tirely with me as to the want of our country in this trying hour, and am happy to add tha

received. I am glad that you concur so entirely with me as to the want of our country in this trying hour, and am happy to add that after the first depression consequent upon our disaster in the west indications have appeared that our people will exhibit that fortitude which we agree in believing is alone needful to secure ultimate success.

"It well became Sidney Johnston, when overwhelmed by a senseless clamor, to admit the role that success is the best of merit; and yet there has been nothing which I have found to require a better effort of, patience than to bear the criticisms of the ignorant, who pronounce everything a failure which does not equal their expectations or desires, and can see ho good result which is not in the line of their own imaginings. I admit the propiety of your conclusions, that an officer who loses the confidence of his troops should have his position changed, whatever may be his ability, but when I read the sentence I was not at all prepared for the application you were about to make. Expressions of discontent in the public journals furnish but little evidence of the sentiment of an army. I wish it were otherwise, even though all the abuse of myself should be accepted as the results of honest observation. I say I wish I could feel that the public journals were not generally partisan or venal.

"Were you capable of stooping to it, you could easily surround yourself with those who would fill the press with your laudations, and seek to exalt you for what you had not done, rather than detract from the achievements which will make you and your army the subject of history and the object of the world's admiration for generations to come.

"I am truly sorry to know that you still feel the effects of the illness you suffered last spring, and can recally understand the embarrassments you experience in using the eyes of others, having been so much accustomed to make your own recommoisances. Practice will, however, do much to relieve that make you army the subject of the country which you presen

40 Whitehall Street.

Savages wear rings on their sopple wear them on their singers. for these jewels seems to be increasing Recognizing the situation, Mesen. J. & Bro., the well-known jewelers, ends Europe every year, where they buy, from yers of Amsterdam, Diamons and obstones. These stones are brought direct, evading altogether the Neporters' profit. Mesers. Stevens at these stones in their own factory in Amorfer them at prices far below what is ordinarily for these goods. If yet making a purchase of precious stones in Mesers. Stevens & Bro. before buying

# WARE &OWE

2021 Acres of L

between Hapeville and Manchester, the Central and West Point roads, Only \$25 Per

Adjoining property held at \$50 per at 10 acres, only 2 miles from cars Hunter street, with good 7-room and a beautiful home, only \$4,000.

5 acres in Bellwood, facing Bellwood, fa

# near Boyd & Baxter's, Collins's I and can be bought for \$5,500. The above are special bargains WARE & OWE

S. S. S., fresh from factory, is sold at by the following drug in Atlanta: Sn Stoney, Brown & A Elkin & Watson, Pea & Legge, C. O. Avary's drug store, Bros., W. P. Smith

you by some one in my judgment command, or who would post-confidence of the army or of it men of the country, is to demand

take all possible care of you health and strength may be an and that the Lord will preser and that the Loru important duties devolved struggle of our suffering copendence which we have maintain. As ever, very



SUNDAY GOSS

niscenses of the gif "Just at this ti-terest has been ex-by the publication St. John," some r are called to mind around school life 'In School Days,' school life I propo bile, Ala., it was begun, the outgrow so electrify the lite "There was no sp however, of any tal trary, she was listle to her general stu-ions, she was often

a sharp exclamatic Miss Amelie, you you! Her fingers thoughts, and bo study madame wa struct her in. "Born in a s wholly so in Her wealth of go

any tropical sun, a to partake of the g A Daily



alie. It is to

cy of her

for her gifts, sh sketching from na It was always som chose to illustrate ticular, showed a

bit of board no photograph. She some poem that and this drawing "There was a days. A red-hai humbly, but was proach his divinit , realizes the she had married to Paris, to make her husband, won Amelie herself be

of life. All of

"When she we to art, I recalled ing, and wondere literary career." novel answers the teems she only doors' and ente "To my mind best thing she ha Women,' the clo

"O, women, wom How all must stu

"When she we

A girl here gas of Amelie on a r was so hot that I was so hot that I been inspiring in such energy and "I met Amelie ington at school "and thinking of most beautiful w teacher, Mrs. Ca which none of t all hung hungri look at her as she room to go down seemed to my ej of a fairy tale. and called out it 'I just know the

there, and I'm that she flow up down among us "And what d "Oh! nothing and full of fun, read her stories that on any acc know they wer the thing for talked with us

# Store.

ays as our fall goods om. So prices are as

n we have a line of ts, goods that were intended to be s 8. We bought the lot \$3.45 each.

se are placed on the s a forerunner to si we will do.

# ibrellas and Gossa

inch Serge Umbrel g, with oxydized hand inch good Serge Un oxydized handles, at inch Gloria Silk Ur natural and fancy sticks 5, at 98c each.

adies' Gossamers, from isses' Gossamers, from il the latest styles of Go as to shape and stripe cent less than usual price

adies' Fast Black Hose, isses' Ribbed Fas e. 8c.

line of French e, also French striped, and fancy, at 19c per pa adies' Black Milane s, worth 25c, at 15c per eather Belts, all styles, h from 25 to 50c, cho

ACES AND EMBROIDE SPECIAL DRIVES OR TOMORRO

Muslin Underw

o go, none to be carrie 35c, 45c and 65c; nos h the same goods at the

# SE STO Il Street.



these jewels seems to be increasing cognizing the situation, Messrs. J. Bro., the well-known jewelers, send rope every year, where they buy, from so of Amsterdam, Diamonds and others. These stones are brought ect, evading altogether the Newters' profit. Messrs. Stevens & his estones in their own factory in American and the set of them at prices far below what he inharily for these goods. If you king a purchase of precious stonesses. Stevens & Bro. before buying.

# VARE & OWE

121 Acres of L ween Hapeville and Manchester Central and West Point roads,

nly \$25 Per

joining property held at \$50 per a quick profit here.
Decrees, only 2 miles from carshetter street, with good 7-room hour a beautiful home, only \$4,000. acres in Bellwood, facing Bellwending back to Jefferson street, will make 36 lots worth \$350 r Boyd & Baxter's, Collins's Brick can be bought for \$5,500. he above are special bargains.

# VARE & OW

S. S. S., fresh fro ctory, is sold at y the following dri Atlanta: Sm

toney. Brown & lkin & Watson, Pe Legge, C. O. vary's drug store, ros., W. P. Smith

n by some one in my judgmen nmand, or who would possess fidence of the army or of the n of the country, is to deman

it only remains for me all possible care of your that and strength may be an that the Lord will preser-duties devolved up only remains for me to hope portant duties devolved usgle of our suffering coundence which we have intain. As ever, very ly yours,

NT PREE

THE WIDOW AT THE SPRINGS

MAUDE ANDREWS IN PUCK.

Of all the women in the world, there's one above the rest
Whom I will openly avow I heartily detest;
She's a tiny, coaxing creature, a slight, tender vine that clings
Unto all the men—this widow who outwits me at the Springs.

She's such a prudent matron—is this shy, sweet fee of mine, She will say with orbs uplifted, in a manner most divine, That she never in her girlhood weat to ride with men—oh no! Then she'll take a drive by moonlight with my very nicest bear

She has such sweet ways of giving all one's men friends good advice About the sort of woman who's particularly nice; Not a giddy, silly creature, but a woman who's been tried By the deepest cares and sorrows, and who now would put aside

over her face. The following spicy lines re

newspaper over her face.
The poor ink thrall can never emerge from the daily juggernaut,
For it owns her brains, her nerves, her pen, and her very soul it has bought!

The news comes to me across the water of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Bisland to Mr. Wetmore, of New York. Mr. Wetmore is a brilliant young barrister,

well born and wealthy, asplendid man, worthy

in every way of this queen among wome

who has won the crown of her literary ambi-

tion by work worthy not only of her genius, but of her pure and exquisite womanhood as well. She has stooped to no sensational evo-cism for the winning of that "flame of great-

less that turns to ashes in a single night."

Her work has been as lofty as the highest

ideals could make it. She went to New York

some five years ago a young and beautiful woman, unchaperoned and utterly

lependent upon her own exertions for a living. She has walked serene and holy over the nucksands that swallow so many of her sisters.

She was beseiged by suitors from the time of her coming to Gotham, but kept her freedom

against the will of others, until now the nobility and beauty of her life, its unselfishness, its high endeavors and dauntlessness of purpose would make a story strengthful and encourag-

ing to every ambitious woman.

Miss Bisland sails from England on the 25th

of September, and will be married in New York upon the 8th of October. Upon her de-

parture last year, one of her adorers, a well-known New Yorker, wrote her the following

I know not whether heart or mind best knows

The meaning of thy parting, lady fair.
The spring will follow thee; a robe of snows
The chilled earth again will surely wear

The enilled earth again will surely wear when thou art gone; and the sky is bare And night is robbed of its most potent spell Lacking its brightest star, such loss we share. Our lips are loth to breathe the word farewell.

Marks thy swift passage west, and there The wearied breezes fold their wings and doze, And tender hues gleam down the glowing stairs Of slanting sunbeams: If the wavering air

Of thy bright presence, how must we despair! Our lips are loth to breathe the word farewell.

The wrong she does us by thy loss repair.

Through twilight calm, throught lazy noontide

glare, O'er restless waves, by ways of asphodel, Our thoughts are thine. Would thou had'st

thoughts to spare! Our lips are loth to breathe the word farewell.

Of thy enchantment, in our memories dwell Thy worth, thy beauty, thy perfections rare Our lips are loth to breath the word farewell

ENVOY. Queen, leave us not, our hearts are in the snare

It seems to me that Atlanta has never seemed quite so dull and deserted as just at this present period. All society has either

keep cool. One sees very few equipages even on Peachtree, these afternoons, and the Pied-

ociety are entirely absent.

The Lipscomb-Rutherford wedding carried

a number of Atlanta people to Athens to see a bride who is probably one of the most noted

and admired young women in the state of

omanhood, to whom even those who envied

life, seems in every way a suitable husband to this woman, whose wit and grace are sure to

As the days go by the rumors of autumn

weddings grow stronger and stronger I hear that the sequel to a certain

much and long-talked-of engagement will be in a wedding some time in November. Though

I believe this is pretty generally admitted by the two people most interested, I have'nt offi-cial authority for mentioning their names. I hear the wedding will be distinctly elegant in

every respect—just such a wedding as two such people would get themselves married with. I believe the bride and groom-to-be will step across the water and purchase their

I hear, also, of two other engagements which, if really true, will mightly astonish most folks, since the four people concerned have, until recently, been accredited with

have, until recently, been accreated with being esprit with other people who, from latest accounts, seem entirely out of it, either from choice or necessity. The four persons alluded to are all Atlantians. Two of them

are exactly alike in type, both notably hand-some in that fair-skinned, blue-eyed,

make her a great social queen

rousseans in Paris.

or sits shut up in houses trying to

Holds memories that murmur like a shell

That all good gifts uncertain fate bestow Be thine in rich profusion is our prayer; And, by the flowers she on thy pathway strows

From Ind to Italy a wake of rose

exquisite poem:

sulted from the early morning call:

All the vanities and follies, and would know the way to soothe Her lord, and make his pathway more prosperous and smooth And the reason why I hate her is, in truth, because she brings all the men to her opinions—does this widow at the springs.

SUNDAY GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES

A friend, who was one of Amelie Rives's A friend, who was come interesting remi-schoolmates, sends me some interesting remi-niscenses of the gifted young southern woman. "Just at this time," she writes, "when in-terest has been excited anew in Amelie Rives, by the publication of her novel, 'According to St. John,' some recollections of her girlhood are called to mind. Whittier has cast a halo around school life by his pathetic little poem, 'In School Days,' and it is of Amelie Rives's school life I propose to write. Born in Mo-bile, Ala., it was there her education was begun, the outgrowth of which enabled her to so electrify the literary world in later years. "There was no special indication at that time, however, of any talent for writing. On the con-

trary, she was listless, paying not much heed to her general studies. During her music les-sons, she was often recalled from the clouds by a sharp exclamation from madame, 'Indeed, Miss Amelie, you must play what is before you!' Her fingers had wandered with her thoughts, and both were far away from the study madame was so patiently trying to int her in.

"Born in a semi-tropical climate, she was wholly so in appearance and by nature. Her wealth of golden hair was as lustrous as any tropical sun, and her complexion seemed to partake of the golden hue of her hair—by

A Daily Hint from Paris.



HAT FOR THE COUNTRY. the seaside, is in yellow straw or in Capeline d'Italie. It is trimmed with green feathers, having ribbons in front and behind of a darker color.

brilliancy of her tresses. Her eyes were dark and heavy lidded, of a dark gray, overshadowed by loveliest brows, and fringed by long, curling black lashes, casting that shadow that is described as the mark of beauty in a southern woman. Her lips were full, and of s

nich scarlet.
"So much for her personal appearance. As for her gifts, she was always drawing-not sketching from nature nor copying some model. It was always some strange, weird poem she chose to illustrate. One, I remember in particular, showed a woman, pale and anxious, standing above a dark pool of water, evidently Surrounding her were gnarled trees, whose trunks only were visible. Away in the distance, in a glint of moonlight, showed a lofty church spire, as if suggesting that within its rtals was to be found the true knowledge of life. All of this was depicted on a small bit of board no larger than a cabinet-sized photograph. She had just finished reading some poem that impressed her very much, and this drawing was the result.

"There was a lover, too, in those earlier days. A red-haired youth, who worshiped humbly, but was not always permitted to approach his divinity. Perhaps, sometimes, she o, realizes that it might have been, and if the had married her first love Mrs. Rives's trip to Paris, to make peace between Amelie an her husband, would never have had to be, and

Amelie herself been happier.
"When she went to Paris to devote herself o art, I recalled her early fondness for drawing, and wondered if she would abandon her literary career. The publication of her new novel answers that question, however, and it doors' and enter all, contrary to the old

many people who loved and admired her was always one to call forth the best and truest "To my mind," concludes the writer, "the thoughts and feelings,
Mr. Andrew Lipscomb, who I understa best thing she has written is her poem, 'To All Women,' the closing lines of which are fulfills the highest ideal that a woman can hold, "O, women, women, do ye then forget How all must stumble, though some only fall?" and whose professional ability and position make him a prominent figure in Washington

A girl here gave me an enthusiastic acco of Amelie on a recent morning visit when it was so hot that I felt her theme must have een inspiring indeed to make her speak with such energy and admiration.
"I met Amelie Rives when I was in Wash-

ington at school two winters ago," she said, "and thinking of her now she seems to me the l woman I have ever seen. Our teacher, Mrs. Cabal, gave her a reception to which none of the girls were invited, but we all hung hungrily over the banisters to get a look at her as she came out of the dressing room to go down stairs. As she came out sh seemed to my eyes like some radiant princess of a fairy tale. She looked up and saw us and called out in the most delicious of voices: I just know those are a lot of school girls up there, and I'm coming up to see them.' With that she flew up the steps and sat herself gally down among us."

"And what did she say,"
"Oh! nothing much. She was very jolly
and full of fun, and when we told her we'd read her stories, she said that we shouldn't de that on any account, and asked us if we didn't know they were very naughty and not at all taked with us at least half an hour while the talked with us at least half an hour while the company were waiting for her, and her husband was impatiently pulling his mustache in the hallway."

"And you saw him?"

"And you saw him?"
"Yes, and didn't like his looks a bit. He was a tall, well-formed fellow with blue eyes, lar skin, brown hair and a dark auburn heard, He looked thoroughly bored and concited. But she's an angel," concluded my anthusiastic informant.

The other two are distinctly different. The man noted for his handsome looks, which are of a vivid type, the girl elegant looking in a blonde way that requires neutral tints in

I understand that a certain well-kn belle is now in New York purchasing the wed-ding garments which are to adorn her in the the autumn. Of course calculations are very ding garments which are to adorn her in the the autumn. Of course calculations are very odious in the face of romance, but I will wager that this particular girl will receive more presents than any who has ever been married in Atlanta—she has been so popular with the men and women, and probably has more warm friends than any girl here. I believe her marriage will take her to live in a city farther so uth, and that fact is universally deplored by each and every member of the set in which she has been so popular.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

The Fashionable Shirt. From The New York Sun.

From The New York Sun.

The outing shirt is at high tide of popular favor. It is ubiquitous, picturesque, and bewitching. It makes the summer girl what she is. It delights our yes on mountain and beach, in skiff and on tennis ground, on land and sea. It may be of fiannel or muslin, of silk or gingham, of lawn or cheviot.



The smartest girls buy the real masculine shirt cut off its superfluous length, and strap it down tightly beneath their girdles. The shirt idea ha tightly beneath their girdles. Life with taken on an endless diversity of expression since taken on an endless diversity of expression since taken on an endless diversity of expression. It has



dainty tucks and shirrs and frillings unknown in its previous career. Sometimes its very sleeves are of an entirely different material from the rest of ft, and its yoke is glorified with briar work and stitchings galere. Never does man so thoroughly



mont clubhouse, which is usually such a ren-dezvous for fashionable folks, has looked dis-tinctly lonely during the past few weeks. nts on his own traditional shirt, transfor fingers into something artistic and bewi ad shows him how charmingly she can we The young people not quite out yet, but who have come home for their summer vacation, seem to be having a good deal of fun in the way of small teas and dances, but that formulated aggregation of folks called

THE BARRETT PARTY. Mrs. Barrett Writes of the Iliness of Her

LONDON, 'August 10.-I do not mean to in

terfere with the prerogative of your charming correspondent, Mrs. Gordon I only want a little space to relieve the minds of those interested in the Barrett party by reporting to them the ex-cellent arrangements made for their welfare and

comfort.

The visit to Scotland was in every respect a uccess, but the night the party reached Edinourgh, Mr. Barrett had a severe chill, followed by splendid type of handsome, intellectual young her were forced to give the highest respect and admiration, and her influence upon the which lasted till we reached Lond As we were booked for a week here we hoped he would be well enough to con-tinue his trip at the end of that time, but on Thursday, 29th July, the doctors pronounced his

liness typhoid fever.

Immediately arrangements were made to send the party on at the appointed time under the best possible guidance. A courier was engaged who had filled that position to the duke of Edinburgh most satisfactorily, as his credentials showed, and who had been valet de place to the German em-peror when here. With this suburb of royalty they peror when here. With this suburb of royalty they are having a most jsuccessful and delightful trip, as daily letters and telegrams show. Today they are at Lucerne. Return passage has been engaged for them on the Gilleet, of the Hamburg-American line, which sails from Hayre on 1st of September.

Of course, Mr. Barrett's illness must necessarily

Of course, Mr. Barrett's illness must necessarily be long and serious, but he is doing wonderfully well. We were at the Midland Grand hotel until last Tuesday. I can say truly of them, that I was a stranger and they "took" me in. Then I was fortunate enough to get a room in St Thomas's home, where Mr. Barrett now is surrounded by every comfort. How restful is this quiet, peaceful, lovely spot after the bustle and neise of a hotel. These Englishmen are the veriest set

These Englishmen are the veriest set of "toadies" after. I couldget no concessions from them at all until I had read my title clear to them as shown in some letters of introcessions from them at all until I had read my title clear to them as shown in some letters of introduction to prominent people which I happened to have. Since then I am allowed all freedom in the home, can come and go as I like. I have had an excellent opportunity to study the English system in the management of both private and public hospitals, and I must say it is infinitely superior to ours. I wish I might see the directors of our Grady hospital transplant it to our city. I am not in any sense an angiomaniac, but years of experience have given them vast opportunities for improvement.

We have had a sad time of it, but at night when I go to my lonely lodgings I feel most forlorn. I have no one to speak to. My little timid faced maid comes up rubbing her hands with imaginary soap to see if I am ready for my tea. Then comes the tray with my solitary cup and sancer borne by my landlord, whose "bleak and burren brow" sends a shiver through me.

I am left all alone save for the ceaseless, solemn roar of this great city, more ceaseless and more solemn than the roar of the ocean. Then it is that I long for my southern home and the loved ones there.

But I do not revine: we have already learned.

But I do not repine; we have alread suffering and sorrow are but

BONNIE SCOTLAND

A GEORGIA LADY VISITING HIS-

THE MODEL TOWN OF GLASGOW. The Landing at Liverpool, and the Trip Northward to Glasgow-The Speed on British Railways.

GLASGOW, Scotland, August 6 .- [Special GLASCOW, Scotiand, August 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—Liverpool occupies a cen-tral position, geographically, between Ireland and England. Passengers to and from America depart and disembark at Prince's Landing depart and disembark as Frince's Lations, stage, a floating dock three times as large as our "carshed," and apparently as steady as if built upon selid ground. It is said that nearly one-half of the trade of the port is with the

One-nair of the trade of the port is with the United States.

The city possesses one-tenth of the shipping of Great Britain; one-third of the foreign trade; one-sixth of the general commerce. In 1561 Liverpool was a simple hamlet; now she is a great city of nearly six hundred thou-sand inhabitants, and is the second seaport in the United Kingdom.

The docks are the largest in the world, and are grand in the solidity of masonry, system of canals, and all of the features of convenience. The public buildings are as new as those in

The importance of Liverpool began with the cotton manufacture in England. Slave trade added wealth to her merchants, I am told.

The city is built upon reclaimed land, and even until late years the river Mersey en-croachedupon the ground where the city now

Liverpool gets its name from the liver bird and pool. Those birds inhabited the pools or marshes upon which the town was built.

Here we bid good-by to Dr. Hopkins, Mrs.

Barrett and Miss Susie Pitman, who preferred a different route from ours. We will join them in London. Until then we shall miss

them, for they are favorites with our party. From the many windows of our special car from Liverpool to Glasgow we had a perfect view of the country through which we passed. It is one continuous, beautifully-kept garden. The grain fields, with freshly stacked golden

sheaves and the green grain coming on, the meadows in shaded greens, where the many sheep and cattle grazed, the mountains now

meadows in shaded greens, where the many sheep and cattle grazed, the mountains now and then forming a background with their deep shadows and sun-lit cliffs, and the suddenly formed mists, then the pale, sad sunlight over the old castles now in ruins, all made an ever-varying picture.

Even the hillsides are in cultivation. Surely these people can teach us lessons in utilizing everything. The fences around the fields and gardens are made of stone and hedges. The prettiest hedges are like those which the Atlanta Hedge Company are trying to introduce. In seven years they grow to sufficient height and become such a compact mass of green that a rabbit cannot creep through it into the tempting gardens "so near, yet so far."

The average rate of speed on the great Midland railway, which is so important in this entire kingdom, is fifty-five miles an hour. All cuts along the railroad are sodded, and "golden hearted" daisies adorn the green banks. Here and there were sloping beds of lettuce and other vegetables on the embankment. No crossing is permitted at grade—on bridges only.

bridges only.

Each crosstie has an iron brace. The guard tations are every mile or two.

The safety of human life seems all import-

ant to this great railway.

At Dumfries and many miles through that section of country, we think of as the "Burns'

At Dumfries and many miles through that section of country, we think of as the "Burns' region."

Near Dumfries is Ellisand farm, where Burns wrote "Tam O'Shanter" and the ode "To Mary in Heaven." At Solway frith Scotlaind begins—nine miles out is Garlaverock castle fortress, on the Solway frith, spoken of in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

"At Mauchline, a short ride from Dumfries, everything speaks of Burns, the place where he married Jean Armour, his farm and the place celebrated for the meeting of the "Jolly Beggars." Burns lived at Dumfries several years. His mausoleum is in St. Michael's clurchyard. He lived at Tarbolton as a boy, and at Mount Oliphant when a child. Hearing of all this as an every-day sort of fact to these people living here, makes us realize more that Burns actually lived like other people. How delightful it would be to stay in these Burns haunts and reread his poems!

We passed "Gretna Green," near the boundary between England and Scotland, formerly the land of promise for determined young people anxious to join hearts and hands.

The entire trip from Liverpool to Glasgow was beautiful and full of interest. Mr. Barrett had arranged before reaching here for comfortable quarters for us.

Just before coming to our room Professor Wilcox, of Athens, Ga., gladdened us with his sudden appearance in the reception hall. His very face beamed with his interest in his fellow-creatures and his enjoyment of the beauties of Scotland. He will attend lectures

fellow-creatures and his enjoyment of the beauties of Scotland. He will attend lectures upon subjects of importance before returning

to Georgia.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTER.

As a great commercial and industrial metropolis Glasgow, with its 750,000 inhabitants, is of great importance to Scotland. It is faverpool's rival in snipping, Newcastle's in coal, and Manchaster's in cotton spinning. This is the Lanarksbire black coal district, with its great coal fields and rich seams in iron stone. Iron furnaces are within the bounds of the city. Their mighty glare and glow reminded me of my first visit to the Birmingham, Ala., furnaces.

me of my first visit to the Birmingham, Ala., furnaces.

The great prosperity, wealth and marvelous growth of Glasgow, which had only about eighty thousand inhabitants at the beginning of this century, speak with encouraging prophesy to our own new cities ambitious for manufacturies to develop the wonderful resources of the country around them—as rich in coal and iron as Glasgow's "neighborhood."

I believe it was near here where the first experiment with Nielson's hot-blast iron furnaces was made, which brought about the economy which so developed the iron industries in Scotland.

Glasgow is sixty miles from the sea, but,

tries in Scotland.
Glasgow is sixty miles from the sea, but, with an energy and enterprise which win admiration, her citizens have converted the river Clyde into a vast harbor, at a cost of \$42,-

river Clyde into a vast harbor, at a cost of \$42,500,000.

Artificial deepening by dredging the river from the navigable depth of only three feet at high water in 1770. now enables vessels drawing twenty-four feet of water to float. The great armor-plated vessels of the royal navy sail freely here.

The harbour possesses nearly twenty-five acres of accommodation for the storage of goods, which can be approached by railway lines.

goods, which can be approached by railway lines.

In 1718 the first ship, a little craft of sixty tons, left Glasgow for the new world.

On the Clyde are some of the largest ship-building yards in the world. Nearly all the fastest and largest ocean liners and many war vessels for the British and foreign navies have been built in these gigantic yards, which lie on these river banks for miles. How much they mean to the world, and what monuments to man brain and skill they send out for our use! How often we have read of the illustrious James Watte's series of experiments in 1763 with the result in the success of applying steam as a wonderful motive power.

The Contet, with its engine of three-horse power, was launched on the Clyde in 1812. It was Mr. Henry Bell's first steam ressel—in fact, it was the first steamer in Europe.

The improvements of modern times are more interesting than the relies in this greatety. It strikes you as being solidly built and very clean.

Dr. Albert Shaw editor of The Review of Re-

clean.

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, in his Century article on Glasgow, spoke of the fine sanitary system and general municipal government of this city as an example.

THE GERAT UNIVERSITY.

The University of Glasgow, on the summit of Glimore hill, and overlooking the handsome residences and beautifully kept park hard by.

soon blackens it. It is very notice-able how well made the streets are in these foreign cities and when we roll smoothly along for miles without thumping and bumping in and aut of holes and ridges, we long to get their "patent" for our beautiful Peachtree street, which only needs, to be a good drive, to have the ugly fences removed.

Buchanan, St. Vincent, West George and Gordon streets, serving such commercial interests, are full of architectural wealth. The stock exchange, Faculty Library, Clydesdale bank, the offices of The Herald and Times, the Western Club and other buildings are of Venetian, Gothic type oromate Italian remaissance, or successful Venetian designs, florid Corinthian style, or perhaps original in character with so much dignity and handsomenes. In St. George's church can be seen many classical details in happy appropriateness to architecture is valued as a high art in the old world, and it is

acter with so much dignity and handsomeness. In St. George's church can be seen many classical details in happy appropriateness to architecture so ecclesiastical. Architecture is valued as a high art in the old world, and it is not uncommon to see a splendid statue erected by an appreciative people to an architect who has displayed a love of art in his work.

The municipal building is magnificent. The salons are in amber wood, mahogany and satin wood; the council chambers in mahogany. Onyx, carara marble, alabastier and black marble are used in the columns and wainscotting. The floor is inlaid in pretty designs of tiling; the ceiling is groined and elaborately decorated in Venetian mosaic. There are columns round and square and carved. Some of them are figures representing the torch of light of learning; the ball, symbolical of the world; strength and purity with a lily in her hand, and henor with plenty. I notice that every design everywhere on column, celling, window, door, on the outside of building, and the casing around every statue is not only intended to be beautiful, but has a meaing and is a study.

The old cathedral with its history, pure Gothle arches, vaulted columns, groined ceiling, wide lance windows, wierd crypts with exquisite-stained glass windows by real artists, is a place of deep interest. Several fragments of architectural remains of a crypt erected towards the close of the twelfth century are held in sacred corners or worked in as decorations in the solid stone walls.

This fine old cathedral is dedicated to St. Kentigeru or St. Mungo, who, it is said, was the founder of Glasgow. We saw St. Mungo's well in one of the crypts. It is claimed to be the traditional spot where the founder established his cell and church.

The present building was founded by Bishop Joceline in 1181. The nave is said to have been commenced by him.

In 1849 the queen came to visit the cathedral and so admired the building where it is to be seen. The church has many lovely windows, given by royal families. I was im

AMONG THE DEAD. From the cathedral we enter by the "Bridge of Sighs" the necropolis occupying a rocky eminence. It is the most beautiful cemetery I ever saw—all terraced and filled with flow-

of Signs" the necropolis occupying a rocky eminence. It is the most beautiful cemetery I ever saw—all terraced and filled with flowers and green grass. A splendid monument to John Knox rises almost "half way to heaven" from the center of this attractive city of the dead ever overlooking the busy city below. Somehow this seemed to be a beautiful idea. They did not appear to be so far apart, the cemetery did not seem so lonely, and one would not so dread being left there forever within view of friends and life.

I saw so many familiar names on the tombstones that it seemed that nearly all of us at home must have had great-grandfathers in Scotland. Knowing this to be true in our own case we have almost the mysteriously sacred feeling of visiting the lands of our forefathers. After all it hasn't been many generations since we were English, Scotch or Irish. If the sea does divide us we are all akin, and we don't like it because these people are not broad-minded enough to regard us as anything but "awful Americans." Why should they judge all Americans by the compatatively few vulgarrich ones who come over here to spend money in a loud talking way, and who would disgust refined people at home, or anywhere, any more than we could by giving narrow-minded prejudice, which is a deadly poison in any character, full sway, measure all Irishmen by some who would not be respectable in Ireland; or by mistaking, as a sample of all Englishmen, the sap-headed "noblemen" (?) who, having lost caste and wealth at home, come to "our country" with empty titles, eyeglasses and a more than English broad A to tempt our silly girls into giving them their hands and—wealth?

The pleasant Englishmen and Scotchmen whom we have met say their sympathies were with the south during the late terrible war.

whom we have met say their sympathies were with the south during the late terrible war. An Englishman said that he considered the southern people, with their earnest unaffected manner and home-life, very much like the

English.

The American war was one of the most serious blows to Glasgow trade and caused much loss and distress in that community. The tobacco and sugar trade from America brought for tunes to some of the wealthiest county families now living around Glasgow.

LOULIE M. GORDON.

THE FIRST KISS OF THE SEA.



KING ARTHUR'S COURT.

The court at Camelot was bright. The place is described almost as wonder Iand. The fame of it covered all christendom. Guinevere was the queen and the beauty, Arthur the great king, Launcelot the galiant, invincible knight, Kay the seneschal, the crafty medred nephew of Arthur, the politician; Gawain, his assistant. Here the names of Bedivere, Galahad, Sagramore, Manshala, Geraint and hosts of others, shone with lustre. From Arthur's kingly and knightly bearing must have been formulated the title "By the grace of God, King and Defender of the faith," even yet worn by England's sovereigns with pride.

About the great hall that Merlin built there are many legends. Within King Arthur sat at court, beneath the spacious roof he presided over the Table Round with its knights whose fame lives in all postry. Around it hung the deeds of his ancestom, faithfully down in the tapestry worn by the definitions of the ladies of his ancestom, faithfully down in the tapestry worn by the definitions of the ladies of his ancestom.

son, from the traditions he weaves a volof song that appears to bear upon it volcasing out from an age long gone. If one but close the present from view and yie the invitation he would go among the shar of this early day as among his own people soon feel his blood astir at the lists wate the great jousts and tournaments, dazzle the brilliance of the costumes of knights ladies. What is more real than the reverthe people gave to Arthur, son of Uther, tege of Merlin, the magician? With his derful brand Excalibur, he drove the heafrom his soil and made the moors and w places of his kingdom safe as the highw How readily we fall in with his knight their feelings. The Idylls of the king tell quaint style all the fragments of ideas le quaint style all the fragments of ideas in us from those people. The adventur Geraint and Enid hold us until we have them through. The story of Vivien's majorer Merlin is wild and wierd. Elaine lily maid of Astolat, stretched upon her ferried by her dumb servant, floats peace to her Lord Launcelot. a silent victim of ferried by her dumb servant, floats peaceful to her Lord Launcelot, a silent victim of hown love and loveliness. The loves of Quo Guinevere and Launcelot made up the scand of the brilliant court at Camelot. The sear for the Holy Grail, useless indeed as all fanacism, gives some evidence of their religion at their instinct of holy things. The triumph Gareth, the supposed scullion knave, apout panied by Lynette, winning her from her digust by his skill at arms, looks toward our or day when a man'a a man for a' that.

The last tournament lacking clearness.

The last tournament lacking clearness takes a rambling course through considerations of the last twanders. The last of Arthur is one of the greatest of ing of Arthur is one of the greatest of poems. As we read we sit by the wonking in the rained chapel, and to see so a knight so sorely stricken, we go with B vere over the rough cliff to the lake to back the great sword, Excalibur, we see arm clothed in white samite rise from bosom of the lake to take it again beneath bosom of the lake to take it again benesit its waters, we go with Aithur to the shore and see him embark upon the barge with the three mournful queens to take his journey to that isle where his wounds will be healed and where he may live foreyer. We watch this great here pass into the distance and fain would climb the cliffs with Bedivere and see the barge become a mere speck on the

"And indeed he seems to me.

Scarce other than my own ideal knight."
Who reverenced his conscience as his king.
Whose glory was redressing human wrong,
Who spake no slander, no, nor listen to it,
Who loved one only and who clave to her,
The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse.
Dayloging the world."

The shadow of his loss moved like cellpse Darkening the world."

Mark Twain, in his "Yankee at King Arthur's Court," has taken great pains to ridicule these romances and the times in which they are supposed to have been real.

He places a Connecticut yankee who had been foreman of shops that made everything back to the middle of the fifth century. This fellow is captured by Sir Kay, the Sennethal, and is carried to Arthur's court at Camelot. His description of the place and the people, the furniture, the music, the feasts, the wit in conversation, is quaint and ridiculous. The yankee is versed in almanac lore, and as a test of the year the people claim it is, he waits for a total eclipse of the sun to occur in a few days from that date. The eclipse swings in at the right moment to save him from the right and to elevate him in the eyes of the people as great magician, greater than Merlin, and to give him the office of "Boss" in the kingdom. Having leisure and genius the "boss" with no tools but his finger and thumb soon has everything to suit him, factories, mines, telephones, powder, electrical apparatus, and men skilled in all the work necessary for the purposes. Indeed the civilization of the nineteenth century was booming under their very noses.

With true humor, and with a vankeeling.

was booming under their very noses. With true humor, and with a yankeels respecting things, old or hallowed, h ceeds to explode all the romance conn with Arthur's court.

He sets up as a greater magician than by blowing up his tower with powder

He goes on a quest with Mademoise Alisande de la Carteloise to relieve the maidens held in castle by three to brothers with four arms and having an in the middle of the forehead. His in hardware clothes, getting tired of "i his lance, being abashed upon having "S put her arms around him as she sits up pillion at his back as they travel on horse, his exploits, and his finally finding hogs in a pen which he bought for three each as the maidens in the ench castle, are all "too utterly ridiculous for

castle, are all "too utterly ridioulous for anything," as our school girls say.

He entirely routs the chivalry of England by his larist and six shooter. In the great joint when he meets in duel Sir Sagramorede in Desirous, he ungraciously pulls him out of his saddle by the snaky coils of his larist as coolly as a Texas cowboy would rope a steer, as he does Sir Galahad, the great Sir Launcelet and others. Then with his pistols he kills all was come until this field of honor, in the presence of thousands of ladies, lords, kings and knights, dukes and kukelets, contains nothing but corpses and a few barrels of busted landware.

ware.

He jabs at Guinevere by saying she "seemed as naively interested as the rest" when he stood stripped of his magical clothes naked as a pair of tongs, Arthur's presence the first time, and by telling of her that every time she passed him in the hall at Camelot she would ask of him "Hast seen Lord Launcelot, fair the Pere".

ask of him "Hast seen Lord Launcelot, sir Boss?"

The whole book cannot be given, of cot in the space of this article. He presents ply all the follies and foibles of that handles without gloves the hermits, hely and places, and the religious ideas of people, their dense ignorance, their dulity, their devotion to church and a their lack of soap and tooth bru and everything else that would suit a yankee. He pays his respects to German language by his comments in flan interminable sentences. Perhaps in all thinks great warrant of truth, but he tell bluntly. Altogether the work is valuable an arraignment of all the errors of that the as fund of folly to provoke laughter it is tainly inexhaustible.

The book gives an opportunity to consider the sentences.

as a fund of folly to provoke laughter tainly inexhaustible.

The book gives an opportunity to the vast difference between these made up mostly in common education of inventions once wonderful now si their influence upon the whole count escape from their elevating power their elevating powers and the England of Tennyson and the England Tennyson and Te

to so under no circum ed by return postage.

MOHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Eastern Advertising Agents. Address, Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by car, rice in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory ation than any other Georgia daily paper, and recommended as follows ublisher :-

observe the following true staten "The new book for advertisers, just issued by

b new book for advertisers, just issued by P. Robell Go., specifies the best paper h one of the matter, territories, districts of acces of the United States and Canada. This the best paper for an advertiser to use if I use but one in a state, and the one published by the largest number and lass of persons throughout the state. For its the paper named in the list is The tra Constitution." [Signed.] GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 23, 1891.

### Well Done!

Now, that the state alliance convention has finished its work, a brief review of its proceedings will be timely.

A backward plance over certain events of the next meet shows that the work of the Georgia all and men in their great deliberative assembly will strike people genrally as being, remarkable, and to be es cially symmetric for three things:

orde of genuine Georgia democrats, these sturdy alliancemen overwhelmingly sat downs and solidly and in a practically minimous way, annihilated the atampt of outsiders to throw obstacles in ge Crisp's straight and assured path to the speaker's chair. The convention me of discordand disorganization. It originated with man who is not an allianceman, and who enjoys the notoriety of being the only member of Georgia's congressional delegation who would deprive our state of the honor and influ ence which she would reap by the elevation of one of her ablest and most devoted sons to the speakership. The anti-Crisp movement was so promptly and heavily smashed by the alliance sledger that it will never be heard of

2. Two influential delegates from th third party-Colonel Post and General Rice-were on the ground early, and the nterviews with them in another column will show that they meant business. These rs and a number of outsiders had to say about the third party before rention assembled. Their talk conveyed the idea that our farmers were all rd party men at heart, and would emthe earliest opportunity of endors ing it. The alliance met. It proceeded to business, and discussed many questions, but it ignored the third party. The bers make it plain in every word and action that they were old-fashioned gia democrats. In their eyes the third party was perhaps well enough for s crowd of dissatisfied republicans in the northwest, but here in Georgia, where the grand old democratic party is in ich with the masses, and has a majority composed of alliance farmers, these clear-headed citizens could see no neces-sity, and not even an excuse, for favoring a new party. So unanimous was this view that there was not a whisper about the third party in the convention. It was not thought of as a possibility, and so was crushingly and completely ignored.

3. The very first day, and all the way igh, it was apparent that the alliwere here for business and the good of the order. That was their proime, and they stuck to it. There but little discord, or factions disa-

But the solitary Georgia congressman who opposes, Crisp in the face of the ficant fact that the other members, including the five alliance congressmen are solidly for him, and who has made himself conspicuous by comparing the democratic party odiously with the repub-lican party, was on hand a day in advance with a big scheme in his head. He was going to put his man in for president, or if that failed, for vice presi-dent. He broke loose in a tirade against the alliance leaders, but it did not have the desired effect. After his vigorous attacks on the leaders of the democratic party, his slashing at Cleveland, Hill. Gorman and every other man minence whose head was shown, the alliance was not surprised that he should break loose with his tomahawk in Atlanta.

This apostle of discord failed to stir an answering ripple in the alliance, and Mr. Ellington, the man of his choice, was not even mentioned for the presidency, and dency, which position was generally ceeded to him before Mr. Watson and outh arrived.

A pity, too, because Mr. Ellington

ally a clever fellow. view of all the facts of the situa hurriodly summarized here, and sug-g a volume of comment, THE Cox-rion and the democracy, and all

dangerous idols of treachery to the south, and for the emphatic manner in which it rejected all overtures looking to its de-parture from the good old democratic rood of our fathers.

A Good Point.

Colonel Mosby, in a recent interview, makes the statement that although the exconvict Miller, who courted his daughter, was introduced under respectable colors, he took a dislike to him from the fact that

hand in marriage, he said: Mosby is an old soldier who knows the world thoroughly. When he read that silly, boasting sentence he made up his judgment about Miller, and he is not surprised to hear

when he wrote, asking the young lady's

of the fellow's exposure. It is a good point to remember. Why should a gentleman state that he is one? It is a virtual admission that his standing is doubtful. Of course gentlemen sometimes maks such thoughtless slips of the tongue, bus the clear-headed gentleman, who knows what he is talking about, never makes such a break.

Why Mr. Harrison Is Unwell.

It is now Mr. Benjamin Harrison who is sick. The other day it was Mr. Blaine, while Mr. Benjamin Harrison was feeling pretty-well-I-thank-you-kindly. Mr. Blaine, nowever, is well enough to get caught out in thunder storms and to talk to his friends in a stentorian tone of voice that can be heard for a mile.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison is ill because he has read in the newspapers what Mr. Blaine told General Russell Alger. Mr. Blaine is no longer clerking in Mr. Harrison's political cupboard in Washington. He is enjoy-ing life at Bar Harbor, and he is at liberty to put his thoughts into words.

His principal thought at this time is that he will be the candidate for the republican nomination. This is what he told General Alger, and the general tells it to newspaper men with an emphasis which shows that the information was not given to him in confi-

The result in Pennsylvania, where Chris Magee was able to take the machine out of Quay's hands, convinced Mr. Blaine of the fact that his friends ought to have no doubt about his intentions. He has promptly made General Alger his advance agent, and he Blaine republicans will begin to whoop up the boys in something like their old

This is why Mr. Benjamin Harrison is now sick.

A Model Man Out of a Job.

It is announced in the eastern papers that Mr. W. E. Gould, of Portland, Me., a gentleman of "undoubted financial ability," thinks of going west in search of & field suited to his talents. Mr. Gould is the son-in-law of General

Neal Dow. For many years he was pointed out in Portland as a model citizen. Regular in his church attendance, interested in Sunday schools, always on the side of the 'best people,' this young man was a bright and shining light. He looked with horror upon Sabbath breaking, and was a strong advocate of honest money. Although his salary as cashier of the First National bank was moderate, his financial ability enabled him to build a handsome residence and gratify very expensive tastes. Unfortunately, about five years ago, the cashier suddenly disappeared from public view, having been sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for appropriating the money of others, but the activity of his friends has secured the promise of a pardon from President Harrion, and when he is released he will b aided in getting on his feet again.

But there are so many model men out of job just now that Mr. Gould is not wanted out west, and there is certainly no opening for him in the south.

It must be admitted that he has all t qualifications that should enable him to win his way in this peculiar age. His "honest money" views will recommend him to the republican party. His religious connections and his zeal as a moral reformer cannot fail to help him. Sherman, or Quay or Wana maker need just such a man, and doubtle they will be able to make room for him. In these days it does not burt a man to o

through Gould's experience if he has influential friends and boodle to back him. In the provincial west and south people will turn the cold shoulder, but in the plutocrat ridden east, where the money devil is mon arch of all he surveys, Mr. Gould will find no prejudices to block his way, and the pos sibilities of his future are absolutely dazzling. President Harrison is to be con gratulated upon the unerring judgment with which he can pick out a model citizen anywhere. In the densest crowd he can lay hi hand on a Quay or a Wanamaker or a Raum without the slighest hesitation, and his decision to extend executive clemency to Gould is only one more instance of his pro found knowledge of human nature.

A Tribute to Confederate Women. A few days ago The Public Good, a paper published at Sing Sing, New York, contained

the following editorial paragraph:
The confederate brigadiers propose the following editorial paragraph:

The confederate brigadiers propose to erect a memorial to the women of the south who so vigorously seconded the war of the rebellion, and are looking around for a fitting statue wherewith to surmont the pedestal. If the projectors will look through their heathen mythology, they will find a most appropriate representative of those they propose to honor in Ate, the daughter of Jupiter who is represented as "hovering over the heads of propose to honor in Ate, the anginer of suppler, who is represented as "hovering over the heads of mortal men, everywhere sowing dissentions, brois and ruin." If ever there were fiends in the guise of angels they were the women of the south during the struggle made by that section to destroy the union, and Ate was their goddess.

If the fellow who wrote this thought that

it would be accepted without a protest in his own section, he was badly mistaken. Major Walter F. Halleck, a gallant union veteran who was in Libby prison twenty-eight years ago, has written a vigorous reply in the Jamestown, New York, Sun. The major says:

A man claiming American citizenship wh could write and publish such an article as above referred to, reflecting on the ladies of that section of the republic that gave us a Mary and Martha Washington, is both a disgrace to his country and the honorable profession of journalism, and is more to be avoided than a frothing cur at this season of the year.

After paying a tribute to the valor of th confederate soldiers, the chivalric veteran who wore the blue, writes: But if there was any one thing more than nother that malled force.

few instances were the women of the north, in addition to the irreparable loss of loved ones, brought face to face with the actual horrors of the battlefield. Their fathers, he bands, sons were not shot down in or near their own door yards, the torch was not applied to their homes before their eyes; their homes were not pillaged, robbed by the enemy. Oh, the women of the south knew what war meant with all its horrors. Of course, they cannot forget it, yet they fergive, and if this is not proof they are angels in the guise of mortals, where on earth will you find it?

Remember it was these same ladies of the south who, just after the war, were the first to discover that there were flowers enough in their section of the republic to decorate the graves of union and confederate soldiers alike. This noble and forgiving act will never be forgotten while a man

Major Halleck expresses the hope that the south will honor her women with a memo rial the grandest and most beautiful in the world of art. But whether these confederate heroines have a monument or not, he does not propose to remain quiet when they are assailed and misrepresented.

This old enemy of ours shows the manly spirit of a true American soldier. Fortunately, there are thousands like him, and the old confederates are as proud of them as they are of their own comrades.

### A Good Suggestion.

We print elsewhere a very interesting etter from Mr. John Stephens in regard to preparations that ought to be made by the orgia legislature for the probable repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. As Mr. Stephens says, the national banking laws are sure to be repealed or greatly modified in the near future, and the clause taxing the circulation of state banks will go with the rest. Meanwhile, the states ought to make preparations for that event. These preparations will not only protect the people against the issues of irredeemable currency, but will pave the way to a prompt repeal of the present war measure on which the national banks are

We feel certain that the more the ques-tion of state banks of issue is discussed, the readier the common sense of the people will be to accept a properly guarded and restricted system of this kind as the remedy for most of the financial ills of the time and as the solution of the problem involved in securing a sound and elastic currency in sufficient volume to meet the wants of the

But before we can have state banks of issue, the war measure under which the national banks operate must be repealed or modified, and in order that this event may occur without creating any confusion, the states should be prepared for it. The general assembly of Georgia is now in session, and it would be an easy matter to pass a law providing for and regulating state banks of issue, the law to become operative only when the 10 per cent tax is abolished.

Were the repeal of this restriction to occur with no preparation for the event on the part of the state, it is extremely probable that swift advantage would be taken of the lack of restrictive legislation.

There is sound sense in the letter of Mr.

There Is No Mystery.

The editor of The New York Journal of Commerce has a long article on what he calls "The Silver Mystery." There are two features of this article that are both interest ing and suggestive. Editor Stone shows that when silver possessed under the law potential money value, there was no great rush of the metal to the mints. gives the figures in regard to the coinage of silver dollars, and shows that the mints were not run day and night in order to supply the demand for silver dollars. He shows that as soon as silver became too valuable to properly perform the function of money, its place was taken by gold; that as soon as the white metal went to a premium, its place was taken by gold, which, under

came the money standard. Editor Stone then goes on to prove very elearly that the quack doctoring which silver has since received, it has continued to decline in value; that, in spite of the Bland-Allison law, with compulsory coinage, and the Sherman law, which compels the government to purchase the output of the American mines, the market price of bullion silver has not materially advanced. All this is very interesting because it is true, and the fact that it is true demonstrates beyond all question the absolute necessity of restoring silver to its old place in our cur-

The fact that there was no rush of silver to the mints when these institutions were open to the coinage of silver ought to be in some sort a guarantee that there would not be a very great rush of the white metal when the mints are reopened to free coinage. That the coinage of bullion on private account would be larger than ever before is certain, for the necessities of the people are greater, and there is a demand in all pranches of business for a larger volume of currency. But the coinage of silver is self-

limiting and self-regulating.

What, then, would be the result of free coinage, and why do the people favor it? For this reason—that it would restore to our currency the true money standard. The goldolators cry out that free coinage would give us the silver standard. This is so true that it cannot be too often proclaimed or too strenuously insisted upon. It is an argument in favor of the people and their pros-perity. We should have the silver standard for the same reason that we had the gold standard when the value of allver rose, as it did in 1840 and 1850, beyond the true money standard. Gold, at the present moment, is far beyond the true money standard. The decline in silver is only perceptible when it is compared with the rise in gold. Compared with the value of all other commodities, silver has shown little or no tendency to fluctuate. Gold, on the other hand, responsive to the demand made on it as the measure of value here an in Europe, has constantly appreciated. This increase in value may be accurately measured by the difference between the two metals. Wage earners are compelled to perform one dollar and twenty-five cents'

rth of work for \$1.

passes the true money standard, silver takes its place. This function gradually enhances the value of silver, and the absence of it lates gold, so that when silver passes the bimetallic line, gold is ready to take its

We observe with pleasure that the veteran editor of The Journal of Commerce. se wisdom and conservatism are proverbial, does not indulge in any of the sham arguments which the money sharks and arguments which the money sharks and their organs have made familiar. He does not say that free coinage would flood the country with "cheap dollars;" he does not say that free coinage would depreciate sil-ver and drive gold out of the country; he does not, in short, indulge in any of the claptrap which issues forth from Wall

Editor Stone knows that this country has had free coinage almost from the inception of the government down to 1873, and he knows that it resulted in none of the ills which the goldolators now predict. He knows, moreover, that gold and silver money is the money of the constitution, and that a metal which is demonetized—shut out of the nints—tannot possess the potential value of money.

### Where Reform Is Needed.

It is impossible to read our newspapers closely without coming to the conclusion that so far as the relations of the sexes are concerned this generation is retrograding in

Middle-aged men can remember a time when a woman could travel alone from one end of the country to the other without danger, and without insult. She cannot do it now. Even during the war in the confederacy it was safe for an unprotected woman to journey from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It is not always safe now.

Times have changed and men have changed with them. We do not need to noint to the crowded cities of the north and west for examples of the phases of immorality and crime now under discussion. We have them in our own section. Is there any French novel with a more horrible plo than we find in the Baker-Gilmer case recently tried at Abingdon? Then, there was a similar case in South Carolina, where a woman poisoned her husband in order to get him out of her lover's way. These persons, we are assured by all the newspaper ccounts, belong to respectable families.

Did we have such cases in the south before the war? But we should not stop here. There is such a thing as loose morality without murder, and we have altogether too much of it. Our newspapers are filled with accounts of certain offenses in which women and even very young girls-mere childrenare the victims. We are indulging in no pessimistic strain when we say that these crimes are on the increase. If you do not believe it, ask any man of fifty, and he will promptly confirm our statement. Besides these crimes, it is plain to all observers that oo many young men and young women are in the habit of treating each other with that degree of familiarity which surely breeds contempt. All that has been said against the arm-clutch and similar familiarities is true. Our young people, many of them, are drifting into what would have been looked upon some years ago as an improper freeom of conversation, and this may lead to something worse.

The briefest hint in regard to these matters should be enough. The mere sugges-tion of a reform should be heartily applauded. The natural bias of our people is toward morality. If they have gone backward in this generation we believe that the explanation will be found in the vicious and trashy literature with which the country is flooded. If the busy father of two or three boys and girls would carefully examine a score or so of the cheap sensational novels which have such a large sale at pre would lose all hope for his children if he found that they had been reading just such books for years. Bad literature spreads like fire and does as much damage. It leaps to the stage in the shape of demoralizing plays. and even the bill boards become unfit for exhibition. The loose morality in this fester ing mass of novels and plays reaches out far and wide into every circle of society, and

touches those who have never seen them. While we are talking so much about reform, the best thing our preachers, teachers, newspapers and good people can do is to set their faces against impure literature and the too familiar conversation and manners of the young people, who, with no improper motives at first, drift easily into the prevailing fashions and habits of the day, only to find when too late that they have gone a step too far. The fact is, we need more of the old-fashioned home rule of other days. And we need society leaders who will give the cut direct to men and women whose morals are questionable.

Son Russell continues to be alarmed about Mr. Blaine's robust health.

John Sherman's desire to make the silve nestion a prominent issue in Ohio, ought to e abundantly gratified by the democr THE DECLINE in Mr. Blaine's health was due to the fact that he was a clerk under the ad-

ministration. Now that he is no longer a clerk, he is getting well. THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has already brought about republican victories in Ohio, Iowa and New York this year. Such a power ful organ as this will have to be suppre

GENERAL RUSSELL ALGER says Blaine told him personally that he was a candidates This from General Russell Alger is calculated to hurt Son Russell Harrison's feelings. THE FREE coinage leaven is working. The

Pennsylvania republicans are trying to e promise with the people on that issue. THE PARMERS of Ohio propose to paint John Sherman's barn red for him.

HARRISON HAS said in a speech at Albany that he will veto a free coinage bill. The country did not need to be told that. His veto is needed to bring the silver issue promintly to the front.

# EDITORIAL COMMENT

ew York Sun, and they add the following tory: At Asheville in North Carolina ti olds court for petty offenders, and wh ispensing justice the visitors follow the

be mayor announced his decision and said that if the culprit had not employed a lawyer he would have let him off, but as it was he would fine him \$10. The lawyer read a supreme court decision which was directly to the contrary; but the mayor remarked that he didn't care a continental for the supreme court; that he was himself the arbiter of the contrary; but the mayor had been supremed to the supreme court; that he was himself the arbiter of the contrary had been suppressed in the supremediate had been suppressed in the supremediate himself and that his judge.

FRANK BABBITT, the Boston traveler, any horse-car conductors the world over are well in formed and affable as a rule. Frank Vincent, th great South American explorer, says he has found women in strange lands more courteous than men Mungo Park had, of course, one experience at least which must have led him to an opinion similar to Mr. Vincent's. But what is one to think of those travelers when Mrs. French Sheldon declares that the native men were kind and the native women she met in Africa forbidding and cruel, while Lady Florence Bixey has said more than once that she could travel all round the world unmolested but for her own sex.

THE NEW YORK RECORDER contends that th prohibition movement in the south is simply in order to keep temptation out of the way of the

BECAUSE A boat of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company would not wait a minute or two for Mr. Morton, the vice president of this republic, the other day, quite a row has been raised. The superintendent of the company has made a report in which he states that if his men had known that it was the vice president they would have made the boat wait.

FRAULEIN LEPPER, of Melbourne, has started a crusade against tea drinking. In a recent speed at a public meeting she said that, in her opinion next to alcohol the greatest master of human wa and destroyer of vitality is tea, and then she were on to say that tea belonged to the same class of drink as alcohol. She affirmed that it acted like alcohol on the nervous system, though manifesting itself outwardly in an entirely different way Alcohol acts as a stimulant, according to Fraulei Lepper, while tea as a sedative. The former pre-vents life by inducing excessive action. The lat-ter prevents life by destroying it. A series o-terrible experiments with their wound up the lecture, and the speaker proved, to her own satis-faction at least, that the Chinese herb is altogether pernicious when taken into the human system.

In view of the low prices cotton is now, bringing In view of the low prices cotton is now, bringing a writer in The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser urges a cheaper handling of the staple. He suggests that commission merchants and warehousemen reduce their charges; that the railroads lessen the transportation rates; that those who gin charge less per bale than heretofore, and that the price of picking be lessened. In further explanation and enforcement of his proposition the writer shows that, while the net proceeds of a five-hundred-bale of lint cotton at 6 cents per pound is \$1.50. the cost of the net proceeds of a five-hundred-bale of lint cotton at 6 cents per pound is \$\$30, the cost of the picking and marketing is \$15.60, leaving the far-mer \$14.40. Out of this total of \$30 one-quarter goes for rent, if a tenant. In this is included nothing for the trouble and expense of making the cotton up to the picking point. To make one the cotton up to the picking point. To ma bale the average of land used is at least acres. The Advertiser takes it that the presented are accurate, and the showing is tainly one that warrants a call for the cutting off

JESSE POMEROY, Boston's wonderful boy murderer, has stood fifteen years solitary con-finement without having his mind impaired. He still shows great ingenuity in laying plans for his scape. More than once he has nearly succeed

LOOKOUT FOR another storm wave the last of August and warm weather until the middle of September. Then there will be a decided change with frosts and an early and hard winter. So Foster, the weather expert, says.

It's Always That Way. From The Talbotton, Ga., News. The ever-welcome Constitution came to u last week freighted, as usual, with newsy items

bright thoughts and sparkling gems from th ens of many of the best writers of the south A SUNDAY SYMPHONY. Saint Simon's Sound.

A wild and merry round, As fast we fied in foam and light Across Saint Simon's sound The sail, like some glad gull's white wing,

How mad the white stars danced that night-

And speed, as if a living thing, Across Saint Simon's sound. I did not heed the lamps that flashed From warning towers around, As through the dark and light we dashed

I did not fear the roaring sea Where love is whelmed and drowned— Your gold hair blowing over me

On sweet Saint Simon's sound: Your soft, white arms about my neck-A splendid necklace wound,

Mine was no heart to faint or fear When roared the storm profo I only knew that love was near On sweet Saint Simon's sound.

I only felt his living breath, And for that rapture found,
I dared the danger and the death
Across Saint Simon's sound. When lightning quivered from the skies.

In stormy darkness drowned,

Fair flashed the starlight from your eyes On dark Saint Simon's sor That starlight which with beams divine Made bright the world around.

Till God's own glory seemed to shine
Above Saint Simon's sound. O, dark and light and storm and night, And waves where love is drowned, Give back to me that dream so bright

On sweet Saint Simon's sound! And take these rainbows arching peace In skies by sunlight crowned, For love, in storms that never cease On dark Saint Simon's sound!

The death of Editor Joseph W. Cam, at Su merville, yesterday, will be greatly deplored t friends in the state. He was one of the brig representatives of the Georgia weekly pre fine and forcible writer, whose pen was kee nne and forcible writer, whose pen was keen to crush and kill the wrong, and to uphold and cham pion every righteous cause. He made his paper, The Chattooga News, flash like a diamond with his bright wit and glowing editorials, and when he laid down his pen it was with work well done in honor, after a life well spent.

> Freed from all these worldly storms and strift To fairer fields the spirit flies, While the white angel reads his life's

BOUND TO KEEP EVEN.

Visitor (to office boy)—I called to see the editor.

Office Boy—You can't see him. He got a twothousand mile pass over the railroad yesterday,
and he's trying to ride it out before the 1st of
January, so's the railroad won't make nuthin' on
him.

The old reliable Gainesville Eagle has not changed hands, as has been reported. Those alliterative editors, Butt and Biats, still hold the fort, and The Eagle is soaring as high as ever. THE BULING PASSION. "Now is the time," said the minis
"When the best of all h is tribe

Is going"—and the dying editor Gasped feebly, "to subscribe!" The Fort Valley Leader has built a big fire under the political pot, and Editor Wynnes is perspiring freely.

The bard of Ellijay has ceased to sing. He is uning his harp for fall trade.

THE BILLVILLE BANNER. The political pot is boiling down our way we have decided to run for office. There a man in the town who can beat us in a fee and that's the way we settle a contest in Bl The preacher dined with us last Sunday. It is first time be had direct in a year. patent hat, with a string to it, and the

The statement that our uncle had died us \$60 is a great mistake. Unfortunately, to man rallied at the last moment, and is now

We have been appointed eashier of a bank. Wanted-A second-hand The other night John Hammond "How firm a foundation," and he shingles off the roof. This shows the

The crowd that lynched our brother-in-law please return our plow-lines. We can't affect a furnish the subject and material, too.

ONE OF OUR OWN.

The Illustrated American, that fines me rated weekly in the world, has in its has in in excellent picture of one of THE Con TION's staff, and with itisays:

"Maude Annulet Andrews, of Atlants, 64. We will be a series of letters written from Now You city to The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The tributions were characterized by a frame grace and wit that at once marked their series as a correspondent of sterling ability, at a tracted very general attention. That have some years ago, and today Mrs. Ohl is represented by the most prominent newspaper wo in the south. Nor is her unusual clevarues as markable, considering the inheritance of the most prominent and provided from a distinguished granding Judge Andrews, of Georgia, a noted jurist her near family she also reckons Miss Fundamental Andrews, the novelist, and Wiss Fundamental and the process of the state of "Maude Annulet Andrews, of Atla Judge Andrews, or Georgia, a noted jurish her near family she also reckons Mis Push Andrews, the novelist, and Miss Eliza A Bosan astronomer and aurthor of various articles scientific subjects.

"The story of this sweet woman's life is being the story of this sweet woman's life is being the story of this sweet woman's life is being the story of this sweet woman's life is being the story of this sweet woman's life is being the story of the stor

"The story of this sweet woman's life in interesting and helpful, recording as it does young ambitions when she wrote skits on all mer of topics, crisp vers de societe, jokes and rious and graceful poems, besides doing a val deal of regular professional work. This man lots of pluck, originality, and shrewdoms, at the cherishing of high ideals that ever insign that pure and busy pen. No matter this the cherishing of high ideals that ever insigned her pure and busy pen. No matter that the theme might be—a fashionable gathering, a criticism or a personal note—the same spirit animal. The same spirit animal she did, and rendered it ever strong, strong, ing and illustrative of the broad mind and take heart of the gentle writer. An indentify worker, her facility was truly remarkable, translating an ability to treat of public charies current events, reforms or social affairs with the course of the same strong that the same strong translation of the same strong translation. current events, reforms or social affairs via equal spirit and grace. Possibly Mrs. Ohrs equal spirit and grace. Possibly Mrs. Only addistinctive characteristic is a passionate by a distinctive characteristic is a passionate by a beauty, almost Grecian in its intensity. But itively sensitive to loveliness, whether of some color or form, she responds to harmony libs finely attuned intrument, and is so kessly sectiative and so acutely sympathetic that it is an anatural that her truest love should be for the ball and the color of the in art. This delicacy of taste and sentimes very naturally found expression in verse, ra-from somets in the great monthly axines to jingles in Puck, Lifa, all showing the writer's really wonful versatility. The late Henry W. Grady wont to remark—after several years of daily a sociation in newspaper life—that 'Mand 41drews is the cleverest young woman I have

"Personally Mrs. Ohl is wonderfully attracting a brilliant blonde with sherry-colored eyes, and interesting a brilliant blonde with sherry-colored eyes, and that in the south. But better even than her benty, her graces, and talents, is the noblity of her day life as mother, wife and worker. She is real and fair, wholesome and strong, an ornament her sex, a gracious model for aspiring womened to simulate and follow."

A Card About an Intere

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Mr. Watson did us a injustice, unintentionally, I have no doubt whe be summed up a talk of fifteen minutes or nest in a dramatically drawn breath and a single section. It would have been a more nearly accomis summary had be added: I told him that willthe sentence or sentences in question mich seem to him a direct offer, I knew that it was no an offer from The Constitution, nor could in Constitution be held in any way responsible to CONSTITUTION be held in any way responses the private sentiments or private utterane Mr. Barrett any more than for those of any of its two hundred and more easing and I thought that there was ing in the letter to warrant belief that Judge Crisp knew of or authorise offer. Mr. Watson is the representative of district in which Mr. Barrett and his family and for that reason he took a creat interest in and for that reason he took a great interest in Mr.
Watson's position on the speakership. It is tall
I remember he used some such expression is
"Watson is making a fool of himself, and I've
written him about it." I understood that he mans a mere expression of his personal views and thought no more of it. I suppose now be reterned to the letter which Mr. Watson has and which i have seen, and which is nothing more than a pe-sonal letter from Mr. Barrett to Mr. Watton, sit-tempting to dissuade him from his unwarmated antagonism of Mr. Crisp. J. E. Ost.

All Needed by the Lawyers. From The Chicago Tribune.

Foreigner—Zay tell me you had nearly dreshundred tousand words in your languich. Her

American (attorney-at-law)—Huh! We used of 'em, my friend, every time we draw up as in-

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE

Howard, -Joe Howard, the journalist, says: doward.—Joe Howard, the journal which "This rum-drinking question is a problem which has puzzled mighty brains. I asked a respectate minister of the Gospel the other day how he secounted for this master universal appetin. He counted for this master universal appetin.

COOPER.—The late Mark A. Cooper, of Ge the age of eighty-three, was able to say that he had never had a headache or a pain in a 'maste or a foint.

GARFIELD.—Young James R. Garfield is likely to GARTIELD.—Young James R. Garfield is used by the republican nominee for state sensor from Lake county, Ohio. Since his father's death he has lived at Mentor, at the old homested, and is one of the town's most successful lawyer. He is a thoughtful student of politics, and is expected to make a name for himself in the laging lature. In addition to his law practice he had a particular to the laging of the lature of the laging lature, and supported humself in agriculture, and supported the lature of the l pected to make a name for himself in the lature. In addition to his law practice as interested himself in agriculture, and supplements a farm near Mentor.

OFFENBACH.—The composer, Offenbach, was con-ited by the superstitions with peacesing the malign influence known as the "evil orp," and even now the people of Erretat believe that the handsome villa Orphee he built there is subject to this diabolical charm. It is certain that every tenant of the house since Offenbach died has met with sudden death or with financial disse-ter. Consequently the villa, though one of the most desirable seaside homes in France, reading uncocupied and shunned by the townspeople.

SONG.

When we have southward journeys
To pluck the fruits of love and we
To pluck the fruits of rosy health, mes the night we cease our song

We sing not in the darksome wood, We sing not when, our paths athwar The shadows creep, creep in our hea And owl hoots chill the blood.

When we have lost what we have bou
When we're outworn by studious that
We sing not, but we fain would rest. When Pain is our abiding gue

We sing not, when with passion filed: Thro' deepest channels soundiess for Pale Hate and ever-brooding Wos, But Hope, when like a sun she throws

Bright rainbows in our dewdrop be Such radiance to our lives imparts, That song our willing lips o'erflows.
\_WILLIAM T. DUMA

THE WEATHER REPORT

WASHINOTON, August 22.—Forecast for day: Local rains, clearing during the succeeding in the succeeding the succ

emocrats a

islative Alliand Count PROHIBITION

endy done so but the new par y of the democra that it would be

and we will su

rote for Campbell."
A CURIOUS SIDE spat between the 's party. The form in the state conve to secure the adopt The prohibs would the people's ticket a torm, and many of the med a plank calling for figure traffic, refused to found that the prohibs ka tried to steal ampaign on the honest his services to the st in the senate.

ght is Sherman age he the democrats and the some powerful influences tht. No one knows his messed himself, but it wo witon, hardly less than the en hate each other h it is impossible for Foraker betrayed She and it is a duel to an is gone rig is known in Ohio as at in the republican ps I lenders and Il enthusiastic admir done more for them rica. The b It like Sherman. He is rg and is not enough call it—that is, he will is are fortune he has mad ent during his long care

ago that although Sh on through the kindne arty he had not given to the carried presented to the motry to go down into the their gratitude to Sheri to get back to the has a very high opinion hinks that the state issues interests owe his litter feeling against loan farmers is beinger and his henchmen, at the Sherman candida in most of the large affects to down Sherm cent are likely to overred democrats and peotithe next senator.

Minney's possible of the large to the next senator.

inley is much more an he is to Foraker. a is a clean man, and corrupt methods in esorted to by the me sof Foraker. Shrewe ag on at the melee freedy to jump in and the limself, if his egislature. None also the like Forsker, in discretion. He had you except the "bla for the state, the gang take the cities. The on at the melee

the cities. The standpoint, could be present. The Course gracefully into teket, Campbel

OF OUR OWN.

American, that finest man a world, has in its last teamer of one of THE CONSTRUCTION. itisays:

Andrews, of Atlanta, Ga. bowned early fame as a journalise otters written from New Your A CONSTITUTION. These control of the families of sterling ability, and at attention. That happened it today Mrs. Ohl is regarded prominent newspaper women at today Mrs. Ohl is regarded prominent newspaper women is her unusual cleverness reing the inheritance of drain a distinguished grandate a distinguished grandate a distinguished grandate a distinguished grandate in the also reckons Miss Fanist, and Miss Eliza A. Bowen, aurthor of various articles on

is sweet woman's life is both in pful, recording as it does he she he he he he wrote skits on all savers de societe, jokes and saver was truly remarkable, inc-to treat of public charities, forms or social affairs will co... Possibly Mrs. Ohl's most acc. Possibly Mrs. Ohl's new ceristic is a passionate love of scription in the seriestic is a passionate love of scription in the seriestic is newsty. Exquisional seriestic in the seriestic in writer's really wonder to late Henry W. Grady was fter several years of daily spaper life—that 'Mande Assess young woman I have ever

s. Ohl is wonderfully attractive, with sherry-colored eyes, a man hands to better even than her beauty, lents, is the nobility of her daily ife and worker. She is away me and strong, an ornament to a model for aspiring woman and follow."

About an Interview About an Interview.

UTION—Mr. Watson did me an tionally, I have no doubt, when alk of fifteen minutes or more drawn breath and a single sepcct offer, I knew that it was not a CONSTITUTION, nor could Tun held in any way responsible for ments or private utteraness of more than for those of any other andred and more employes; that there was notabletter to warrant the Crisp knew of or authorized the m is the representative of the Mr. Barrett and his family live, on he took a great interest in Mr. Mr. Barrett and his family live, on he took a great interest in Mr. on the speakership. In a talk sed some such expression as ag a fool of himself, and I've tit." I understood that he meant sion of his personal views and of it. I suppose now he referred the Mr. Watson has and which I hich is nothing more than a perharm the meant to Mr. Watson, at uade him from his unwarranted.

led by the Lawyers. tell me you haf nearly dree

rney-at-law)—Huh! We use all every time we draw up as in-

HERE AND THERE.

loward, the journalist, says:

Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia, at three, was able to say that he headache or a pain in a muscle

nominee for state senator from

o. Since his father's death he

or, at the old homestead, and is

most successful lawyers. He

udent of politics, and is ex
name for himself in the legison to his law practice he has in agriculture, and superin-Mentor.

composer, Offenbach, was cred-ristitions with possessing that known as the "evil eye," and ple of Etretat believe that the rphee he built there is subject charm. It is certain that every use since Offenbach died has death or with financial diss-ly the villa, though one of the aside homes in France, remains hunned by the townspeople.

SONG. southward journeyed long fruits of love and wealth, fruits of rosy health, ight we cease our song.

the darksome wood, when, our paths athwar creep, creep in our hea phill the blood.

ur abiding guest, e lost what we have bou utworn by studious the t we fain would rest.

to our lives imparts, illing lips o'erflows. —WILLIAM T. DORAS

ATHER REPORT

gust 22.—Forecast for clearing during the eve

FIGHT IN OHIO.

Democrats and the People's Party

TE TO DEFEAT SHERMAN

islative Alliances in All Close Counties.

PROHIBITION CONTINGENT.

on Grows More Complicated and Interesting as the Day Approaches.

UNBUS, O., August 22.-[Special.]-The corats and people's party of Ohio will try that a combination is the only thing that keep Foraker or John Sherman out of the The democracy have nothing to lose trerything to gain by endorsing the legistre candidates of the new party, and they salready done so in several counties.

D. C. Coolman, of Portage county, a ding democrat of the western reserve, innati yesterday, and he sizes up gation in that section very intelligently. rotage county gives usually from one thoualority, but the new party is going to play dayll with them this year. don't see how the people's vote a fall short of 1,200, and if such proves to be

case, Campbell will carry the county. A stimany of the democrats in our county at that it would be good policy to endorse e's ticket and help them to elect their mber of the legislature. If we endorse the republicans are sure to lose. Some the most enthusiastic members of the new phare told me that they intend to vote shell but they are very anxious to tool the legislature. The situation in the term reserve is unusually bright for the s, and we will surprise everybody by vala for Campbell."

A CURIOUS SIDE ISSUE.

softhe amusing things of this campaign
a spat between the prohibitionists and is in the state convention of the latter to secure the adoption of a cold-water The prohibs would not promise to the people's ticket with a prohibition seed a plant calling for the suppression of signor traffic, refused to consider it when of found that the prohibs wanted everything who want dat the profits wanted everything also of the people's party, who is a limit, said the other day: "The prohibi-m crafts tried to steal our thunder on the the constitution of the second legalative candidates in some counties at scheme has been knocked in the head, at the enmity between the two little parties in the linease. Wily John Sherman, who sever been known to take any interest in this own personal afas never before. He says he will make nampaign on the honest dollar and protec-te American industries. He has volunhis services to the state committee, and

will make a desperate effort to return to SHERMAN AGAINST THE FIELD. he fight is Sherman against the field, and code are heavily against him. Not jonly he the democrats and the people's party, some powerful influences in his own party, ight. No one knows his perilous situation for than Mr. Sherman. He not only wants accord himself, but it would be a great satection, hardly less than the senatorship, to re-Alarm Foraker on the shelf. These en hate each other with a bitterness ath it is impossible for them to conceal, at Foraker betrayed Sherman at Chicago is sain, and it is a duel to the death between man is gone right now, but he will to bury Foraker in the wreck with him. ment in the republican party, the bankers, lenders and coupon clippers, enthusiastic admirers of Sherman, done more for them than any polikin in America. The boys who run the ne and go to conventions and make the lets for the moral and rich element to vote, at like Sherman. He is too much of an and is not enough of a producer as a call it—that is, he will not spend any of arge fortune he has made out of the govment during his long career as a politician.

member of the state committee told me not

g ago that although Sherman had made a lion through the kindness of the republi-party he had not given \$5,000 in twenty in to the campaign fund. The opportunity now presented to the monopolists of the maty to go down into their pockets and we their gratitude to Sharman. their gratitude to Sherman by helping to get back to the senate. Honest has a very high opinion of his own worth, dithinks that the state and particularly business interests owe him a recollection. bitter feeling against Sherman among ablican farmers is being encouraged by maker and his henchmen, who have aiready tout the Sherman candidates for the legister in most of the large cities. In their his efforts to down Sherman, the Foraker singent are likely to overreach themselves, the democrats and people's party will see the next senator. rgratitude to Sherman by helping

M'KINLEY'S POSITION. eKinley is much more friendly to Sherathan he is to Foraker. The Napoleon of section is a clean man, and he does not enthe corrupt methods in Hamilton county its reserved to by the men who champion cause of Foraker, Sheray Chamballan and Sher cause of Foraker. Shrewd Charley Foster sking on at the melee from Washington, is ready to income la ready to jump in and take the senator-himself, if his party gets legislature. None of the big legislature and alleged states-in Ohio like Foraker, who is worfully the indispretion. He has made appends

in Ohio like Foraker, who is wofully int in discretion. He has made enemies rearrhody except the "bhoys," and, fortunly for the state, the gang has no great influentiate the cities. The situation, from a cratic-standpoint, could hardly be brighter it is at present. The Cincinnat kickers at faling gracefully into line, and will at the ticket, Campbell included. The nor has been alling for several days, but apply recovering, and will be able to the state of the campaign unless he should relapse. Both Campbell and McKin-mil attend the principal county fairs this and talk to the farmers before the regular opens. The democrats will try and sand joint delasses between Campainley, but the latter will not accomplished.

speech unless it is carefully prepared before-hand. He has no power of repartee, while Campbell is one of the cleverest men at retort there is in the country. In a debate between these two the republican candidate would be sure to get the worst of it, and his managers will not give him the chance to ruin his hopes for election.

MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The republicans will have immense sums of money to use this year. The Pittsburg and Philadelphia manufacturers are expected to shell out at least one hundred thousand dollars. The g. o. p. is in a quandary as to the best way to use the money. The Australian ballot law makes bribery extremely difficult, for the simple reason that when a vote is bought there is no certainty that the goods can bought there is no certainty that the goods can be delivered. Nobody wants to pay for something that they are not sure of getting. The democratic state committee has discovered the proposed plan of the corruptionists. They will hire democrats not to go to the polls, and in this way aid McKinley. The democrats will issue a circular later in the campaign urging all democrats to go to the polls, with the warning that all who fail to do so will be suspected of having been bought to remain at home. Some of the eastern capitalists who belong to the democratic party have refused to contribute to aid the re-election of Campbell, and the party in this state are very wrothy about it.

THE WALL STREET DEMOCRATS.

The Wall street crowd will be felt in the next presidential fight.

It is claimed that the refusal of Cleveland to come to Ohio is based on the free silver plank in the Ohio platform. Neither he, Bayard, McPherson, Gray or any of the big guns in their section will help the Ohio democrats this year. They realize that the success of Campbell means the adoption of free silver in the national platform, and that they do not want. Governor Campbell is very much pleased over the interest shown in his canvass among the southern people. He has had numerous offers of assistance, and some of the be delivered. Nobody wants to pay for some

among the southern people. He has had numerous offers of assistance, and some of the among the southern people. He has had numerous offers of assistance, and some of the most active stumpers in the campaign will be southern men, although the names of the orators who will take part have not been announced yet. The republicans pretend to believe that if the southern alliance leaders come to Ohio to speak, either for Campbell or the people's party, it will drive thousands of republican farmers back into their old party. They will argue that the southern men are very willing to have a new party in northern states, but in the south the alliance is but a tail to the democratic kite. To show how much this talk frightens the people's party, it may be stated that all the leading alliance orators, including President Polk, have been invited to come here and aid in the defeat of McKinley and Sherman.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY CONVENTION.
Both wings of the alliance in Ohio support the new party, which greatly increases its strength. The democratic county convention of Hamilton county will be held in this city on the 30th, and the large number of candidates for the offices shows that the party has strong hopes of winning, notwithstanding the claim of the republicans that they will win here by

hopes of winning, notwithstanding the claim of the republicans that they will win here by 6,000 majority. The soldiers' ticket is worry-ing the radicals a great deal. They have man-aged to buy off two of the candidates by prom-ise of good positions but meet of the vaterant aged to buy off two of the candidates by prom-ise of good positions, but most of the veterans are sticking with a determination which bodes no good to the republican gang in November.

STORIES OF TWO TEXANS.

from The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The youngest man who will sit in the house of representatives at Washington next winter will be a Texan. His name is Bailey. He is considerably under thirty, wears long, sweeping coattails, and looks like Stephen A. Douglas, or Robert Toombs, or some other before the-war statesman. Bailey is an orator. When he entered the field against "Your Uncle Silas" Hare last year, the farmers put covers on their wagons, drove from town to town and camped out, in order to hear Bailey speak over and over again.

"I hold" said Bailey, in his rich, mellow voice, one day, to a group of listeners at the big Driskell hotel in Austin, "that the American ear is as keenly attuned to the charm of oratory now as it was in the days of Clay and Webster. Yes, I might say that live oratory possesses, in the busy present, the fascination that it did for the Greeks. If Clay or Webster could come the Greeks. If Clay or Webster could come today and stand upon a street corner of Austin, they would sway the people who would listen to them even as the grain is swayed by the passing wind."
"That's all right, Bailey," broke in a Texan with a face like Diogenes, "but I could open a billiard hall on the other street corner and knock the spots out of your swayed audience in just two minutes."

Texans are practically minded. That saves them from many of the bad effects of false political teaching. They listen to their would-be statesmen, but they are not always deeply impressed. Up at Plano one day Govwould-be statesmen, out they are not always deeply impressed. Up at Plano one day Governor Dick Hubbard was making a speech to a thousand farmers. His theme was the rank injustice and the manifold iniquities of the protective tariff. The governor is a powerful speaker. In the convention which nominated Cleveland the first time, this leather-lunged Texan was chosen temporary chairman because his was one of the few voices which could fill the exposition building at Chicago. On the occasion at Plano Governor Hubbard was in the midst of a most eloquent flight. Every time he began a sentence he raised his right arm above his head, and as he reached the period he brought his arm down with a tremendous sweep and slapped the board in front of him.

"My fellow citizen," he shouted, [arm upraised] "the shirt upon your back is taxed 33 per cent." [Slap.]

"My fellow citizen, [arm upraised] the skillet in which your wife cooks the bacon, while the coffee boils, every morning, is taxed 25 per cent." [Slap.]

"My fellow citizen, [arm upraised] the calico—"

Just at that instance the sheriff of the

"My fellow citizen, [arm upraised] the calioo—"
Just at that instance the sheriff of the county, an old man with a voice like a bull of Bashan, who had been elected because of the effectiveness with which he could say, "Oh yez! oh yez!" from the front door of the courthouse, stepped right under Governor Hubbard's upraised arm and shouted:

"Oh yez! oh yez! Bill Jones's gray mare was stolen half an hour ago from the hitchin' rail down by the spring, and I am authorized to offer \$50 reward for the recovery of said mare and the capture of the thief."

Before the proclamation was concluded the whole crowd was crashing through the brush in every direction to hunt the horse thief. The governor's speech stopped right there. It is a mystery to him to this day how he got that good right arm down to its place without hurting the sheriff.

W. B. S. hurting the sheriff.

A Hopeful Outlook.

From The Athens Banner.
In last Sunday's Constitution was an article In last Sunday's Constitution was an article on the business outlook, and it, will bear reading over and over again. It was gotten up by Measrs. Nichols & Holliday, advertising agents of The Constitution, whose business extends all over the union. They are thrown with all kinds of business in all sections of the country. They sought to find out how the business pulse was beating all over the country and they proposed to each one the question: "What are the prospects and general outlook for business this fall?" The replies, almost unanimously hopeful, give a great variety of reasons for the feeling of confidence which is shown to be so pronounced in almost every part of the country. Taken all in all this comprehensive set of interviews show that the outlook is very hopeful.

Be Warned in Time.

Be Warned in Time.

From The Dublin, Ga., Post.

Firting with married women is one way of committing suicide. If you have a friend who is doing it, warn him to stop it. Husbands are as quick with their guns as they are with their tempers, and will shoot any man who smiles at their wives, though they may be smiling at other women themselves at the same time.

Getting Back in the Feld.

From The Athens Banner.

We believe Colonel Watson is trying to get back into the democratic fold anyhow. Come along, colonel, the democracy will not reject the appeal of an erriag son, although he has said she was no better than republicanism.

LIKE THE RYAN CASE.

BOB M'ELBOY DID NOT DELIVER HIS ASSETS

And He Was Arrested and Made to Disgorge in Americus-He Was "the Pet of

AMERICUS, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]— The case of Robert E. McElroy, of Cordele who was brought here Thursday in the custod of a deputy sheriff, is somewhat similar to that for which Steve Ryan, of Atlanta, was arrested. In fact, Mr. McElroy's case is a parallel one to the Ryan case, except as to the amounts involved. Brief mention of his husiness troubles when the first business troubles was made when they firs occurred. He was the express agent at Cordele, and also carried on a fancy and

dele, and also carried on a fancy and family grocery business. On account of his promptness, courtesy, and jovial disposition, McElroy was the pet of the town. To meet people his business seemed to run smoothly and prosperously, till August 4th, when McElroy's stock of groceries was placed in the hands of a receiver.

Eleven days afterward the people of the town were again surprised when it became known that Bob McElroy was arrested on an order from the circuit judge for contempt of court, in refusing to turn over some assets which the receiver claimed he still had in his possession.

court, in refusing to turn over some assets which the receiver claimed he still had in his possession.

Mr. McElroy was guarded by the deputy sheriff, and continued discharging his duty as express agent until Thursday, when he came here, accompanied by Deputy Yeomans, Receiver Scott and Colonel Littlejohn, to answer before Judge Fort to a charge of contempt.

The plaintiff's attorney showed, by documentary evidence, that defendant owed over one thousand eight hundred dollars on July 1st, and that he had paid only \$10 on the same up to the time the receiver took charge of his business. It was further shown that on August 1st defendant got \$100 from the First National bank, and about ten days before the appointment of a receiver his stock amounted to \$900 or \$1,000; but when the receiver took charge only about four hundred dollars' worth of stock was found. And it was shown that defendant had a horse when the receiver was appointed, which was sent here.

Colonel Hooper answered for the defendant, that the goods were all turned over to the receiver, and showed how the \$100 obtained from the bank was applied to paying his debts. In regard to the horse, defendant claimed that the receiver had made no special demand for the horse, and as he did not need him, he sent him here, but was ready to return the horse and \$200 in money which he had collected for the business.

After short arguments by the counsel, Judge Fort ordered Mr. McElroy to deliver the horse to the receiver at Cordele, and the small sum of money he admitted he had, and pay all costs in the case. Besides, McElroy was ordered to give a small bond for his appearance at the next term of Dooly superior court, to answer for the other assets which plaintiff alleges McElroy has not turned over.

From what information can be gathered now, it appears that McElroy's liabilities amount to two thousand one hundred dollars, and his assets about seven hundred dollars; amount due secured creditors about five hundred dollars.

about seven hundred dollars, amount due se-cured creditors about five hundred dollars.

It is thought by many that McElroy's fail-ure was due to stealing by negroes, and boys he had employed, together with bad manage-ment. Others think it was a premeditated

THE BOUNDARY.

From The Boston Globe. From The Boston Globe.

My friend Binks was a clever fellow, goodhearted and amiable when you once knew
him. Binks was an Alabamian, and was
absorbed in his belief that "Old Alabama" was just the greatest place on the face of the earth. He was studying medicine, running his two courses, according to law, in the New York University medical school, and boarding at a respectable widow's establishment in Bleecker street, where for part of the season he had occupied a room by himself, saddled with the proviso that should another boarder offer, it was understood that he was to share Binks's room and occupy bed No. 2.

Binks had beg un to persuade himself that no roommate was to come between the wind and his nobility, when one day the fabric was shattered by his landlady announcing that she had accepted "a gentleman from Kentucky," who would that afternoon taken phis quarters as a sharer of Binks's hospitality. was just the greatest place on the face of the

The "gentleman from Kentucky" made The "gentleman from Kentucky" made his appearance, six feet in length, lank and long-armed, staring wildly about, and entirely over-looking Binks, who glared at him from his seat by the window. Kentuck strode about the room, uppacked his trunk, threw everything helter skelter, whistled and acted pretty much as he pleased, and as though he was alone.

Binks stood it all easily anough until at

Binks stood it all easily enough until at last Kentuck made a dash for the window where he sat, hoisted the sash and spat deliberately into the street. This was too much for Binks.

"See here, mister; we two have to occupy this room together. There may as well be an amicable understanding between us at once; it may save quarrels."

"Wal," drawled Kentuck, "guess we may's well."

"Wal," drawled Kentuck, "guess we may's well."

"Now, then," pursued Binks, "there's two beds in this room, two washstands, two tables and four chairs; we'll divide them equally. You may take that set and that side, and I this. Do what you please on your own side, you're master there, and I'll do the same on mine; but don't you offer to put your foot on my premises and I shan't interfere on your side. It's a bargain?"

"Y-a-s," drawled Kentuck, with the least little twinkle of the eye. "Sartin!"

"Then I shall draw a line just here," said Binks, suiting the action to the word, and drawing a chalk line, dividing the room equally, "and let neither of us cross it."

"Done!" said Kentuck, watching the process with evident satisfaction.

By and by Binks was ready for the street and with hands in his pockets, whistling, he sallied towards the door. As quick as lightning Kentuck was on his feet and confronting him at the line with snapping eyes.

"No, you don't, stranger! You made the bargain yourself, and, by Jehosephat, ye got to keep it."

"What do you mean, man! How do you suppose I'm to get out of this room if I don't

"No, you don't, stranger! You made the bargain yourself, and, by Jehosephat, ye got to keep it."
"What do you mean, man! How do you suppose I'm to get out of this room if I don't go this way?" said Binks.
"That's your bizness, squire. It's my bizness to see that you don't cross that ere line! an' by ginger you ain't a-going to while I kin help it."
"Why, there's no other way to get out of the room," expostulated Binks.
"There's the winder, squire."
Kentuck was too much for Binks, and Binks saw't in a moment. Like a defeated rooster he crawled back to his chair to consider the matter, while Kentuck returned to his post on the bed. From these points they surveyed each other for a quarter of an hour without a word spoken, and then Binks deliberately rose from his chair, took his blacking brush, and, in the humble position of a scrubber, obliterated every vestige of the boundary line. This done, with a face beaming with smiles, he advanced straight to Kentuck's bed and grasped his hand in an agony of admiration.
Not a word was spoken, but the war was done, and from that time forth Binks and Kentuck were sworn friends, and to this day the matter of the boundry line would never havebeen known but that Binks, in an eccess fo admiration for Kentuck, told it himself.

fo admiration for Kentuck, told it himself.

Definition of a Political Prisoner.
London Cable in The New York Tribune.
Lord Bramw ell, who, besides being a law lord is one of the coolest heads of the kingdom, has been discussing in his terse way, the proposal to rplease Daly and other dynamiters. He supplies a much needed definition of the much abused term, political prisoner. "He is a man who is a prisoner because he has been convicted of an offense committed with a view to procure some change in the laws and institutions of the country, To accomplish this he murders, wounds, assaults, robs, commits aroon, maims cattle, incites to the commission of such crimes and to riot and public disturbances, participates therein, issues dynamite to descroy life and property, and come is other crimes of like character." Such is the political prisoner. There is no novelty in the definition. The novelty is in the application of it.

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

THE THIRD PARTY APOSTLES TRIBD TO CAPTURE THE ALLIANCE,

But the Convention Adjourned Without Word of Comfort—Two Interviews That Were Held.

Here is an interesting piece of gossip about the third party movement, which will be read with interest by the people of Georgia, as showing the emphatic manner in which the alliance of the state is leaving it alone.

Among the visitors to Atlanta the past week to the state alliance convention, was Mr. C. C. Part of Donalesville, who is the member from

Post, of Douglasville, who is the member from the state of Georgia of the national executive committe of the new party.

He mixed with the members of the alliance

as they arrived, and it developed early in the week that he was doing his utmost to have the But it did not respond.
General John H. Rice, of Kansas, who is-

ned the first call for a third party, was also in Atlanta with Mr. Post, and a Constitution reporter interviewed them on Wednesday night. They were both enthusiastic on the new party, and said all sorts of things about the feeling of the alliancemen in the state. THE CONSTITUTION was satisfied that the alliance would have nothing to do with the matter, and withheld the interviews until after the

convention adjourned.

We present them below. The convention hav-'ngi adjourned, after upsetting all of the cal-culations on which Mr. Post and General Rice based their remarks, it will be interesting to read what they thought of the matter on the day on which the convention assembled.

What Mr. Post and Mr. Rice Said. "You might as well get it through your head now," said General Rice, "the people's party is going to take the country."
"What do you think the farmers' alliance

of Georgia will do in regard to the platform of the next state democratic convention?"
"Well," said General Rice, "being in the majority. I should think they would do as they did in Tennessee when Buchanan was nominated—I should think they would dic-

Mr. Post put it somewhat differently "Seventy-five per cent of the peole of Georgia will be in the people's party in 1892," "Have you talked with many of the dele

gates to the alliance convention upon the subject?"
"I cannot say that all the alliancemen I have talked to here are members of the con

"I cannot say that all the alliancemen I bave talked to here are members of the convention. Some of them were trustee stockholders of the alliance exchange, but in all I have talked to about fifty alliancemen here upon this subject, and forty-nine of them are ready to go into the people's party. Only one of them was unwilling to do so."

Observing some astonishment at this statement, he said: "Very few people realize how strong this sentiment is. I spoke at Temple in Carroll county last Friday week after Mr. Moses and Mr. Wilson, the alliance district lecturer, had spoken. Mr. Wilson came out flat-footed for the third party and Mr. Moses opposed it. That gave me liberty to talk freely, and in my speech after dinner I favored the third party. When I got through I said: 'I want to take the sense of this audience. All in favor of leaving the democratic party and going into the people's party, stand up.'

"Every man rose, and that was after Mr. Moses had made a speech opposing it. The crowd was estimated at three or four thousand." Again we had a meeting at a camp ground in Coweta, Mr. Moses's own county, and Mr. Chupp, the alliance lecturer for this district, spoke, He made a fine speech, but said nothing in particular about the third party. I spoke, favoring the people's party. I understand that, though Mr. Chupp made a fine speech, some of the people were not satisfied, because he did not say enough about the third party.

"I am the Georgia member of the execu-

because he did not say enough about the third party.

"I am the Georgia member of the executive committee of the people's party, and the very fact that I am invited to speak at these meetings shows the feeling. I have more invitations than I can accept."

"Why," said Mr. Post, "we will carry the country, and the cities of Georgia, too, in 1882. We will carry Atlanta. A two weeks' campaign would carry this city overwhelmingly for the people's party. A man who employs 100 men told me that ninety-six of them are ready to go with the people's party, and he is ready to go with them."

"Do you think the Farmers' Alliance will dictate the platform of the next democratic convention in Georgia?"

"I do not think they will go into it."

"I'do not think they will go into it."

"I do not think they will go into it."

General Rice remarked during this conversation that he came down from Calhoun on the 3 o'clock train with three members of the alliance, and while one was non-committal about the people's party, the other two were ready to go into it.

"While I am here on private business," said General Rice, "I don't hesitate to say that I will take pleasure in doing anything I can to, forward the interests of the people's party."

He will remain in Atlanta until the last of the week.

Mr. Post says Douglas county went out of the democratic party bodily several months

NOT A CRIME.

The Man Be Killed Wasn't Much Any

how. "Your honor," said a prosecuting attorney in an Alabama backwoods court, according to The Arkansaw Traveler, "the prisoner at the bar is charged with killing one of the most examplary citizens of this country. Andrew D. Boyson, your honor, was in every respect a model man. He was a beloved member of the church, and was never known to be guilty of an unchristian act. Why, your honor, he was never known to bet on horses, play poker, drink whisky or use tobacco. He—"
"Hold on a minute," the judge broke in: "you say

ne didn't bet on horses?" ae didn't bet on horses?"
"That's what I say, your honor."
"And he didn't play poker?"
"Never was known to play a game,"
"And he never drank liquor?"
"Never drank a drop, your honor."
"And he didn't chew tobacco?"
"Never took a chew in his life."
"Well then," asid the judge, leaning."

"Well, then," said the judge, leaning back with a sigh, "I don't see what he wanted to live for. There wa'n't anything in life for him, and I don't see why he ain't about as well off dead as alive. Release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff, and call the next

Some of the Changes.

From The Savannah News.

S. H. Hardwick, now general passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific at Birmingham, will be made assistant general passenger agent of the Central and Georgia Pacific railroads, with headquarters at Savannah. He will relieve General Passenger Agent Taylor of any detail work on these two railroads. Mr. Hardwick has been in the service of the Richmond and Danville for a number of years, has been general passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific several rears, and is thoroughly versed in the passenger business.

years, has been general passenger agent of the Georgis Pacific several years, and is thoroughly versed in the passenger business.

Passenger Agent E. T. Charitton returned yesterday morning from Washington. Mr. Chariton tendered his resignation Tuesday morning, and it was accepted. The office of passenger agent at Savannah will be abolished, and the rates, divisions and stock will go to the office of General Passenger Agent Taylor of the Richmond and Danville at Atlanta.

Mr. Chariton will leave Savannah as soon as Assistant General Passenger Agent Hardwick takes

Passenger Agent Taylor of the Richmond and Danville at Atlanta.

Mr. Charlton will leave Savannah as soon as Assistant General Passencer Agens Hardwick takes charge. He will enter into business on his own account in Atlanta. Mr. Charlton has been connected with the Central for a number of years. He began in the office of General Superintendent Rogers, and was afterward chief clerk for General Freight Agens Wnitehead for four years. He was then made general irreight and passenger agent of the Port Royal and Augusta and Port Royal and Western Carolina railroads at Augusta, where he spect three years. He was then made general passenger agent of the Central railroad, which position he has held fuur years, locking one mouth. Mr. Charlton has been one of the most pipular, as

creased heavily during the last four years. The increase in the Central railroad's passenger receipts during the last fiscal year over the preceding year was shoot but himdred thousand dollars, a great part of while was due to the efficient management of Mr. Chiriton and his trained corps of assistants.

The change in the passenger agent's office at Savannah affects about twenty men, the office of orce numbering about ten men and the traveling and division passenger agents of the Central about the same number. Mr. Charlton made a special request that his force, both in the office and on the road, be provided for, and most of them will probably be offered other positions. Some will be retained in the office of Assistant General Passenger Agent Taylor's office in Atlanta.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Alliance vs. National Banks.

The Alliance vs. National Banks.

Editor Constitution—As a looker-on I have been surprised that with all the vigor displayed by the alliance in some matters they have been so apathetic in others. Having control of our state legislature they have not introduced a single resolution preparatory to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax by the United States government upon the issues of state banks; nor done anything to make such a repeal possible or desirable. The way to prepare for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax dn state banks is to pass a banking law which, in the event of the repeal of this iniquitous tax, would give the people a safe and sound currency based on something tangible and real. Suppose that the next congress was to repeal this 10 per cent tax law in the interest of national banks, what would be the result? With a thousand or so of banks in Georgia, i every one of them would be at liberty to issue their "promises to pay," there would be great confusion in the finances of Georgia. While if the legislature would pass a law providing that in the event of the repeal of this war tax on the issues of state banks, certain conditions would have to be compiled with before any bills could be legally issued, and making these conditions so plain and solid as to convince the business world that sufficient security was provided for the bill holder, then, they could afford to ask congress to repeal the present law, and show that we were refuly for the event, and that there was no danger of "wildcatt" issues of irredeemable currency. I have written against national banks and the national bank laws for the past ten years, claiming that it was awar measure, as much so as the abolition of slavery.

and that there was no danger of "wildeat" issues of irredeemable currency. I have written against national banks and the national bank laws for the past ten years, claiming that it was awar measure, as much so as the abolition of slavery, and was passed to give value to the United States bonds and to treasury notes, but now that the war has been over for more than a quarier of a century, that it should be abolished.

All this talk about local money, and about having to be changing your bills in going from one state to another, etc., etc., is bosh! Our cotton crop, made and harvested on local money, will furnish us all the exchange that we would ever need, if we were to spend allique time in traveling? Again, before the war, when we had state banks, and when national banks were unknown, who were our rich men? Who was it that always had money to lend to the merchants? Every man of fifty years of age knows that it was the farmer or planter! If we want such a condition of affairs again we can have it by making land a basis of value instead of having it outlawed. By having a sound local currency that we can get without having to go to New York for before we can either pitch our crops or sell our products. Now, the currency to move our crops has to come from New York, costing about \$1,50 to \$2,50 for \$1,000 to bring here, and then has as regularly to go back at a like expense besides high interest and brokerage, the Georgia farmer has to pay. With a good local currency all this expense and loss would be avoided. Of course the time is near at hand when the national bank law will be repealed. The common sense of the country will demand it, and the demand will be acceded to, but, in the meantime, we should be prepared with proper laws to carry on business on a safe and sound basis, and to the Georgia legislature.

GEORGIA AT THE FAIR.

GEORGIA AT THE FAIR. A World's Fair Stock Company to Be Or-

From The Chicago Inter Ocean,
The Hon. Chariton H. Way, executive commissioner from Georgia to the world's fair, was at the Palmer house yesterday.
"Among the states which have been severely criticised for falling to make an appropriation for the exposition," he said, "Georgia has come in for a considerable share of abuse. But Georgia had the best of all yearons for not making as

had the best of all reasons for not making an ap-propriation, inasmuch as there is a clause in the state constitution which expressly forbids any expenditure of state funds for purposes other state constitution which expressly forbids any expenditure of state funds for purposes other than to meet actual current state expenditures. "Thus, notwithstanding the desire of Georgia's people to participate in the fair, the legislature was constitutionally unable to make the appropriation on account of the clause inserted by Robert Toombs, who framed the constitution and who was so set against the reckless expenditure of public funds that he remarked when the constitution was adopted, "Gentlemen, the point upon which we should congratulate ourselves most is that we have locked the treasury, and thrown the key away."

most is that we have looked the treasury, and thrown the key away."
"Georgia, however, will have probably the best exhibit of any southern state, and in raising funds a plan similar to that adopted by Texas will be used. A world's fair stock company will be formed, and the citizens of the state will be asked to subscribe for as much of the stock as they feel inclined to take, from a dollar's worth upward. By this means it will be an easy matter to collect together a much larger fund than would probably have been appropriated by the legislato collect together a much larger fund than would probably have been appropriated by the legisla-ture if it had not been handicaped by the clause

The Industrial Progress of the South.

The Manufacturers' Record of August 22d says:

While midsummer usually brings a certain amount of duliness everywhere, the signs of the amount of duliness everywhere, the signs of the times all point to a busy and prosperous fall and winter. The certainty of enormous grain crops throughout the country, and a heavy foreign demand give assurance of general business prosperity, which will prove of great benefit to the south. Abundant wheat and corn crops will largely offset the low price of cotton, and the south will be prepared to maintain its position in the great industrial advance of the whole country. Many great enterprises, including railroads to open up mineral and timber regions of vast wealth-creating possibilities, iron mining and manufacturing concerns, steel works, cotton mills, etc., are being put into shape for active construction work in the near future.

steel works, cotton mills, etc., are being put into shape for active construction work in the near future.

The developement of Florida phosphate interests attracts increased attention, and heavy investments are being made for the purchase of phosphate lands and the building of phosphate works. Large tracts of mineral and timber lands are being secured by capitalists, who are wise enough to see that new is the time to buy, and in every line of progress there are indications of renewed activity, so soon as the world's financial interests are in good shape. Among the enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturer's Record are the organization of a \$1,000,000 company by some of the leading capitalists of New Ennland, who recently purchased the water-power canal at Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of building large cotton mills; a \$1,000,000 phosphate company at Chickamaaga, Ga.; a \$100,000 electric light company in Wheeling, W. Va.; a \$1,000,000 development company at Anniston, Ala.; \$10,000 wood-working factory in Texas; large sugar refinery in Fort Bend county, Texas; \$20,000 workerworks company at Baird, Tex; cotton mills in North Carolina; a \$100,000 paving block company at Chickama \$200,000 working factory in Texas; large sugar refinery in Fort Bend county, Texas; \$20,000 workerworks company at Baird, Tex; cotton mills in North Carolina; a \$100,000 paving block company at Company in Newport, Ky.; the sale of 12,000 acres of timber land in Sevier county, Tennessee; a \$75,000 electric light company in Mestudiana; \$200,000 improvement company at \$200,000 fertilizer company in Darliagion, \$2,000 lumber company in Fortia, \$100,000 development company in Fortia seed oil mill company in Westudiana; \$200,000 town building company i

The Town Is Laughing at Him DALTON, Ga., August 22.—[Special, young lady and gentleman of this place walking along sprarently absorbed in other, when suddenly rounding a corner, a cow "homeward bound," as the shader was lengthening. The young

# THE CEREAL CYCLONE.

The Great Flurry in Wheat and Corn.

# EFFECT UPOL THE COUNTRY.

The Advance in Price May Decrease the Demand.

### THE PROBABLE EXPORT SURPLUSES.

New York, August 22 .- [Special.]-We have had quite a cereal cyclone, and as a result prices for wheat have been advanced ten and twelve cents per bushel, of Indian corn half as much, and prices of rye twenty cents higher per bushel, especially when there are any sales. Transactions in rye have been practically pro-hibited for a few days, owing to the abnormal advance in prices. For a short time quotations for rye were actually higher than those for wheat, commercially an absurdity.

THE BOOM IN WHEAT AND RYE.

THE BOOM IN WHEAT AND ETS.

It is to be feared that this boom in wheat and rye (largely due to the Russian ukase prohibiting the export-of rye) has not served the best interests of the country. What we want to do is to sell our extraordinarily export surplus crops of wheat at a fair price. The way "things are going" makes it doubtful whether we will or not. The Farmers' Alliance circular, said to have been issued advising farmers to hold back wheat in order to put prices up (in this, a year of unusual shortage abroad), and enable the grower to get a fair share of the higher price, may or may not be responsible for the recent check to shipments of winter wheat to primary markets. But the fact remains that wheat has not been coming forward as freely as should be the case, and it is no less true that producers who are holding back wheat concertedly are making a mistake. The resultant advance in prices in the world's markets may cause a decrease in the demand for, instead of an increase in, the import request for wheat. This is not unlikely when the talk of putting up prices here is considered, for any movement looking to taking advantage of the situation will cause foreigners to live on something else than either wheat or rye, or at the worst on one-half the quantity of wheat and rye previously consum of wheat and rye previously consumen. Should such a movement become general, the so-called goose which is supposed to lay a golden egg for the American wheat growers will be found to have been killed by the concocters of schemes to force up quotations, be-cause we hold the whip in this race for bread.

THE PROBABLE SURPLUSES. port surpluses and import requirements of principal producers and consumers reported an "apparent world's deficit of wheat and rye" amounting to 619,000,000 bushels. This, rye" amounting to 619,000,000 bushels. This, on August 2d, was laughed to scorn across the grain exchange floors of Chicago, Toledo and New York, and several "exceptionally well-informed writers" have hardly ceased to make faces at the exhibit. Yet the estimates are, with slight qualification, likely to prove very near to facts.

My advices from Europe, show that the cereal crops situation is worse than has been supposed, and from estimates furnished by those among the best informed, I am able to furnish the following tabulation of wheat surpluses and import requirements:

COUNTRIES REQUIRING TO IMPORT	WHEAT
	Bushels
United Kingdom	115,000,00
Germany	40,000,00
Italy	30,000,00
Portugal and Spain	60,000,00
Rye deficiency	423,000,00
Total,	
COUNTRIES HAVING WHEAT SUR	Bushels
United States	

Total ..... The estimated deficiency.

The foregoing points to a probable or estimated deficiency of wheat (or wheat and rye) of 178,000,000 bushels for the cereal year 1891-92, which it is useless to disguise from ourselves may be reduced to practically nothing by reduced consumption per capita, if we are to permit our Farmers' Alliance or our cornerers, or their imitators to boost prices in the hope of squeezing an extra 10 cents or more per bushel out of the hungry foreigner.

Russia will be eliminated from the world's food problem this year; India will be able to do less than usual and so will austradasia and South America. The United States may be able to ship twice as much as last year, but in order to do it at fair profit we must let if go out of the country as freely as it comes to market. THE ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY.

market.

The cornerer among producers is neither morally or otherwise any better than the capitalistic would-be cornerer, and is decomed to the same fate.

ALEERT C. STEVENS.

# Facts That Cannot be Gainsaid.



Dr. W. J. Tucker cured Mrs. H. P. Stevens, of Wayerloss, Ga., five years ago, when the best doctors of south Georgia said she would die. She s weil today. Write and ask her about it. Dr. Tucker cured Colones John R. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., sound and well of a disease from which he had been afflicted for many years. He will tell you so. Dr. Tucker cured Mrs. M. E. Borders, of Chocolococo, Als., after all others had failed; ask about it. Dr. Tucker cured Hon E. R. Foy, of Egypt, Ga., of a disease of twenty years standing; write and ask him.

Dr. Tucker successfully treated Mrs. Susan Hamaker, of John's, Aia., after all other means

W. J. TUCKER, M. D. Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga

WORLD RYER SAW. The Result of Unlimited Loans Upon Real

Estate - Bribery and Corruption Flourished in the Atmosphere. It almost appears that the majority of men are gamblers by nature. Those who do not resort to the vulgar sorts of gaming over the

green cloth, indulge in all sorts of which, in its last analysis, is only a game of In looking back over the pages of history we are astonished at the story of the South Sea bubble, and the mad extravagance of the great "Company of the West," but in our own time we see men following the same ignas fatuus in new and alluring shapes. Now, it is some new form of corporation which proposes to earn interest, while borrowers actually make a profit, and then again it is a land spec nlation, in which the magic word "develop ment" is made to cover all sorts of dizzy, daz

zling schemes.

We have all seen something of these peculiar forms of madness, which have their origin in the inordinate love of money, but none of us, in this country, nor in any country within the as deeply plunged in folly as the people of the

Argentine republic.

After a decade of reckless, insatiate pursuit of wealth by the wildest imaginable means, the nation finds itself bankrupt and staggering under a load of debt and despair which paraly zes every business and every industry. The private banking house in Europe and shook to the foundation the finances of two continents. Even now the whole world has jost confidence in itself on account of the results of that crash and in spite of all the elements of prosperity which a bountiful Providence has prepared before our eyes, the folly of the Argentine republic stands as an awful example to warn the world against the madness which has plunged a nation in despair, and there is nothing more instructive at this time than a perusal of the

history of those operations.

The Century Magazine, in the following. furnishes the most concise and intelligible account of the disaster, and the events which led

In 1873 there was established in the capital city of the Argentine republic, Buenos Ayres, the Hypothecary or Mortgage bank, whose main object was to make loans on all kinds of landed property. The principles upon which these loans were to be made were much the same as Senator Stanford is advocating as a basis for similar loans by the United States government. Any person owning landed property in the province could go to the bank and secure a loan for half its value, which was to be fixed by the bank's appraisers. The bank gave him a mortgage bond, called a cedula, which was to run for twenty-four years, at arom o to 8 per cent interest, 2 per cent amortization and 1 per cent commission. The interest was payable quarterly, and there were coupons attached for the twenty-four years. The cedulas were issued in alphabetical series, beginning with A and running to P. They were bought and sold on the bolsa or stock exchange, and from their issue became an important element in speculation. The first issue of series A was between thirteen million and fourteen million dollars, the Argentine dollar being about ninety-six cents of our money, being based upon the unit of the French monetary system. These remained at par for only a short time after issue. They were from 6 to 8 per cent interest, 2 per cent am monety, being oased upon the unit of the French monetary system. These remained at par for only a short time after issue. They were quickly followed by others, until series A closed with a total issue of \$27,395,000. Then came series B with an issue of \$1,092,000, series C with \$13,000, series D with \$288,000, all at 7 per cent. Then came series E with a total issue of \$6,100,000 at 7 per cent. Then came series E with a total issue of \$6,100,000 at 7 per cent. Ten issue of \$15,830,000 at 6 per cent, and F with a total issue of \$6,100,000 at 7 per cent. Ten years after the bank's establishment over one hundred million of these cedulas had been issued, all based, be it remembered, upon the landed property of a single province. They had from the outset been used for speculative purposes, and every year this use became more wild and reckless. A ring was formed between directors of the bank and certain favored brokers for the absolute control of the successive series. No one could obtain concession for alean who did not wake a wijestion. sive series. No one could obtain concession for a loan who did not make application through these brokers, and in order that all the members of the ring might reap their share of the proit, the value of the property upon which the loans were placed was raised to extravagant figures.

The fictitious prosperity which the Hypoth-scary brought to Buenos Ayres infected the entire republic, and in 1884 congress passed a jaw annexing a National Hypothecary bank to the National bank, which was the fiscal agent the National bank, which was the fiscal agent of the government and of all the provinces except Buenos Ayres. The issue of cedulas on the landed property of the nation was authorized, for 50 per cent of its value, at interest from 6 to 8 per cent, with 2 per cent amortization and 1 per cent commission, no single loan to exceed \$250,000, and all payable at the end of twelve years. The issue of cedulas was at first limited to \$40,000,000, but this was extended from time to time so that in November, i890, six years after the National bank began the experiment, it had out no less than \$204,000,000 in gold, all bearing interest. The Deexperiment, it had out no less than \$204,-000,000 in gold, all bearing interest. The Buenos Ayres bank had increased its issue of cedulas so that at the same date it had out no less than \$330,000,000, but these were in paper, making the grand total of money which had been loaned upon land in the republic during seventeen years, \$534,000,000, or over \$140 for

every man, woman and child.

When the National banks ent into the hy-When the National band and into the hypothecary business in 1884 paper money was at par with gold. Several severe checks to the national prosperity were felt during the year. Cholera made necessary a rigorous quarantine against Mediterranean steamers and checked immigration. Heavy floods during the fall delayed the shipment of crops from the interior to the seaboard. A new government loan of \$90,000,000 was to be placed, but the European market which was expected to take \$10,000,000 of it was so nearly sated with Argentine investments of one kind or another that it declined to take more than \$3,500,000.

gentine investments of one kind or another that it declined to take more than \$3,500,
100.

In January, 1885, a run began upon the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and compelled it to suspend specie payments. Whereupon the president of the republic declared the national currency a legal tender. Gold rose at once to 17 per cent premium, and then to 20 per cent. In February it had reached 33 per cent, and it continued to rise steadily till at one time it was at 300 per cent. That is to say, \$400 in paper was worth only \$100 in gold. From the moment that the gold standard was abandoned, the demand for more paper money began to be heard, and it was poured out by the government in almost unlimited volume. Under the pretense of creating a sounder financial system and securing a more stable currency, a law was passed in November, 1887, establishing a system of state banks, forty in number, similar to our national banks. These started with a capital of \$350,000,000, and began to issue paper money, not being required, as our banks are, to be able at all times to redeem their notes with gold. When the premium on gold had reached 40 per cent, the government took the position that the increase was a trick of the brokers, and not in any way an outcome of currency inflation, and issued a decree allowing the banks to issue currency practically without limit. At the same time the government, to satisfy the demand for gold, and prove its belief in its own contentions, threw \$30,000,000 of its gold reserves on the market. The gold premium continued to rise with no perceptible check, and as it rose the banks poured out more and more paper money in a frenzied attempt to check its upward flight.

a frenzied attempt to check its upward ight.

It was discovered after a time that, through ricker, there were several millions more of his irredesmable paper money in circulation han had been supposed. A provision of the ational banking law required that all banks estiganting under it should withdraw and ance? their old notes when they put their new uses in circulation. Several banks, in collustration of the state of their old some in circulation with the new. At one time the amount of this fraudulent money, used on nothing whatever, amounted to 360.

ed, but the latest official estimate put the amount still in circulation at over \$35,000,000. As the latest attainable nets of the regular paper lasue of the banks places it at \$345,000,000, the grand total of paper money in circularation in March of the present year, worth about twenty-five cents on a dollar, was \$380,000,000, all irredeemable, and decreasing in value every day. This was a per capita circulation of \$100 for every man, woman and child in the republic. That ought certainly to have put "plenty of money in the pockets of the people," of \$100 is the highest sum per capita our wildest cheap money advocates have ever demanded. With the entry of the national bank into the business of loaning money on land, the whole country plunged into a wild debauch of speculation, which closely resembled that through which France passed when the same financial experiment was made under John Law's inspiration, as described in the preceding number of The Century. All kinds of property acquired a factitious value, and were made the basis for loans at that valuation. The government, departing with complete abandon from all the limitations of legitimate government, helped on the popular furor by giving its aid and sanction to all kinds of

government, helped on the popular furor by giving its aid and sanction to all kinds of mushroom banking, building, and colonization eaterprises designed to "boom" the value of property and increase its loanable capacity. The country was sprinkled all over with banks pouring out millions of paper money which could never be redeemed, and thickly studded with inflated joint-stock companies with millions of capital on paper, whose business it was to get from the banks loans for many times the real value of the property upon which they were based. When the banks had exhausted all their capital in loans, the government, assuming their indebtedness, gave them millions. suming their indebtedness, gave them millions of gold with which to continue the issue of of gold with which to continue the issue of cedulas. The business of speculating in gold became enormously profitable, and private banks made fortunes. Men made 10 per cent per week in the business, and 20 to 24 per cent per annum was the usual profit. A bank of construction was conceived and put in operation by a German Jew, which, in collusion with dishonest government officials, bought vast amounts of property, improved it, obtained exaggerated loans upon it, and sold it in such dishonest ways that the interest on the loans could never be collected. The Jew made a colossal fortune; the stock of his bank went to enormous figures on the bolsa, but,

made a colossal fortune; the stock of his bank went to enormous figures on the bolsa, but, when the tide turned, fell 100 points in a single day, carrying ruin to hundreds of men who fancied themselves rich.

Many of the early cedulas had been sent abroad, and their ready sale in London, Paris and Berlin had encouraged their further issue. About \$10,000,000 in all were taken abroad, and more would have been bought had not the European market been flooded with Argentine loans between 1881 and 1890. These were instituted or backed by the Argentine government, and consisted chiefly of loans either to the government or to provinces or to cities. the government or to provinces or to cities. They were for nearly every conceivable purpose—railways, harbors, street paving, public buildings, schoolhouses, markets, tenement houses, bridges, theaters, hospitals, boulevards, public squares and drainage. In December, 1890, the aggregate of these leaves to the large. public squares and drainage. In December, 1890, the aggregate of these loans, taken largely in England, was over \$122,000,000 for the republic, and over \$193,500,000 for the provinces, and the total amount of gold which had to be exported annually from the Argentine republic to pay the interest on its foreign indebtedness, and dividends on railway, bank, and other stocks held abroad, was over \$75,000,000. With a freeign date of \$231,500,000. and other stocks held abroad, was over \$15,00,000, 000,000, With a foreign debt of \$315,500,000, there had been accumulated at the close of 1889 an internal national debt of \$207,000,000, and an internal provincial debt of \$44,000,000, which is at the close of that wear a grand total ose of that year a grand total 000. This has since been indebt of \$566,500,000. creased to \$772,500,000. As the population of the republic is about 3,800,000, the debt is over

the republic is about 3,800,000, the debt is over \$203 for every inhabitant.

It is small wonder that under this mountain of debt the national government is bankrupt, liaving neither money nor credit, and that it anticipates a deficit for the current year of over seventeen million dollars. The provincial deficit for the current year is estimated at between four million and five million dollars, making a probable deficit in the whole republic of nearly or quite twenty-two million dollars. Affairs have been going from bad to worse Affairs have been going from bad to worse since the crisis of 1890. Credit practically colsince the crisis of 1830. Credit practically col-lapsed in the spring of that year. After that time the provincial banks were not able to meet their obligations. The lands upon which loans were based became unsalable, cedulas dropped to 50 and even 35 content the dollar which, was continued to cents on the dollar, which was equivalent to 13 and 9 cents respectively in gold. The paper dollar was worth about 25 cents. The Prodollar was worth about 25 cents. The Provincial bank of Buenos Ayres, which was the savings bank of the working classes, stopped paying its obligations in 1890, and the National bank passed its dividend. A revolution broke out, and though the government quelled it the president was forced to resign.

Investigations instituted by the new government into the condition of the banks revealed astounding rottenness and corruption. The whole power of the government was extractions are supported by the province of the government was extractions.

The whole power of the government was 'exerted for several months to prevent the National bank and the Provincial bank of National bank and the Provincial bank of Buenos Ayres from being publicly declared in-solvent, but on April 18, 1891, the president gave up the struggle and issued a formal de-cree for the liquidation of both, all payments being suspended till June 1st. The time was subsequently extended time was subsequently extended twenty days by congress, and then extended indefinitely. This was the end, and the wreck of the banks was complete. In 1886 the National bank had a capital of £10,-000,000 sterling, and the Provincial bank on 000,000 sterling, and the Provincial bank one of £8,000,000 sterling. Not a penny of the latter remained. The National bank had lost £8,800,000 of its £10,000,000, and owed the govment £14,000,000. These two banks had lost, therefore, during five years' experience with cheap money based on landed property, about thirty million pounds sterling, a sum more than double the capital of the Bank of England.

When the collapse came, the nation gave it-self over, as France had done two centuries earlier, to rage and despair. Men who were believed to be worth millions found thembelieved to be worth millions found themselves paupers. One man who had been worth \$20,000,000, which he had accumulated during a lifetime's devotion to honest industry, but who had been tempted to venture it in speculation, lost every dollar. He had just completed the building of a house of palatial magnificence, costing \$180,000, but had never entered it, when the crisis came, and it was taken to pay his debts. A United States minister to a South American government, who was in Buenos Ayres at the time, thus describes the condition of the mation:

time, thus describes the condition of the nation:

"In six months the people have passed from commercial activity and enthusiasm to depression; from happiness to misery; from confidence to despair. They have taken a Niagara plunge, from which they will not recover in a generation. The worst of the scheme was that it offered irresistible temptation to briberv. It made it possible for any man, who owned real esta e, to get almost any quantity of money, if he would only swear falsely. An acquaintance of mine had a nice farm there which he valued at \$15,000. The law would give him a loan to one-half of the value—that value to be fixed by the official appraisers. He "saw" the appraisers, and he obtained a loan of government money—cedula—amounting to \$250,000, the maximum loan permitted by law to one person. Think of it! And the money was endorsed by the Barings, the great London bankers! Of course the appraisers got half of it, but the people have it to pay. And they are now in debt more than \$100 for every man, woman and child—hopelessly bankrupt."

Suffering from the Wound.

DUBLIN, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Mr.
John D. Prince is still suffering from the effects of a shot from the pistol of a drunken man, of Oconee, last Saturday. The shooting was unprovoked, and Mr. Prince was justifiable in giving the fellow the flogging that he afterwards administered. Mr. Prince reached Dublin Monday afternoon, where he is being well cared fsr.

Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at druggists. Cures headache, nervousness, sleep, essness, neuralgia, fits, etc.

First Baptist Church.
Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., will preach at 11 clock a. m. Subject: "Supreme devotion to God saures the supply of real temporal needs." No sevice at night.

Waterproof Drawing Inke for civil engineers and architects. Drawing pens sharpened at small cost, and made as good as new. Fankner, Kellam & Moore, eccentric opticians, 56 old capitol, opposite postorice.

LAWRES CRISTALLIZED LA

WANTED—menSales on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Ernsin Pencil. The greatest alling soveity ever produce Frasca ink thoroughly at two seconds; no abrasion paper; 80 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's as ambunted to 500 in six days; another \$12 in two how We want one energetic general agent for each six and territory. For terms and full particulars addressed to the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Sun wed

WANTED-Experienced peeler in bakery; go work for a competent, reliable man. Apply W. Poole, superintendent baking department, wi man E. Block.

mar29-6m sat sun WANTED - A private dancing teacher. For particulars address Lock Box No. 2, Rockmart

WANTED-An experienced carriage driver. Frank E. Block, Alabama add Pryor sts. WANTED—A young man who has some knowledge of commercial and business correspondence. A lawyer's clerk or student preferred. Address P. O. Box 336.

SALESMEN WANTED all over the United States Business wholesale. Magnificent advantage D Business wholesale. Magnificent advertising specialty for retail merchants; something new. \$1,000 easily made before the holidays. No salary, but liberal commission on first and future orders from merchants. Address immediately for exclusive territory and full particulars. Continental Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line on "Cash on Delivery" digar, with gold-filled watch big pay. C. O D. Clgar Co., Winston, N. C. aug23 d3

big pay. C. O D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. augzz dist

25 BOYS, from fifsen to twenty years old, wanted
to gather oranges in Florida. Only sober, industrious boys, with good references. and willing to
work hard in Florida from September 1st to March 1st
next need apply. Apply Monday, August 2sth, at 11
a. m. sharp, to Room 4, Centennial building.

WANTED—An experienced collector would like to
collect the bills for 3 or 4 houses, whose basiness
does not authorize a regular collector; small salary or
commission from each. Address "K. C.," care Consti-

SHORTHAND—Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall, Every graduate employed. Special rates to ladies. Catalogues free.

WANTED—Principal for Waynesboro academy for term beginning September 21, '91. Has always paid principal not tess than 31,000. Buildings furnished free and the school to be taken on its merits with proportion of public school fund; 100 to 150 pupils. Address T. M. Berrien, Waynesboro, Ga.

WANTED—Till September 14th, sealed bid for furnishing material and building new brick courtbouse jat Jasper, Fla. Specimen of brick must be submitted with bid. Terms of payment and bond to be agreed upon. Plans and specifications on flie with undersigned and George H. Kennerly, Anniston, Ala. Address, A. B. Small, Jasper, Fla. augl6-8t sun wed.

ANTED—Active canvassers in every town and county in the state for a work of art that sells at sight, and in the hands of live agents it is a wonderful success. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to those who mean business; also correspondence solicited for general agents for Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee. Address for particulars, with references, Manager, Room 45, Metropolitan Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Some good men who are well acquainted with railroad men. Address Box 461, Atlanta, Ga. aug2dim sun

ORGANIZERS OR EXPERIENCED solicitors to represent the most liberal and popular company in the south. Extra inducements. For circulars, address Columbian Savings and Loan Company, Ashe ville, N. C. augi8-d4t tues thus sat sun. WANTED—At once, a first-class and competent housekeeper; references required; good salary; pleasant situation. Write immediately to M, postofice box 116, Athens, Ga.

WANTED-Permanent officeassistant, Salary \$750 Railway fare paid here. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 532, Chicago.

### HELP WANTED-Female.

I CAN PAY a salary of \$5 a week and increase it, for ladies to open letters at their homes and assist me in a quiet and agreeable way among friends; nice little sum of money made by a few hours' work each day; references given; I can give pleasant employment to a few ladies. Address with stamp, Ars. Marion Walker, 514 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. july 26-4t sun WANTED—Young lady of good address and fair own handwriting, with references, L. O. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—For the fall season a thoroughly ex-perienced dressmaker to manage a workroom. No fitting required. Write, stating salary, references (only those bearing the strictest investigation will be entertained) and all particulars. A. G., Macon, Ga.

WANTED-White girl to do general housework; only two in family. Apply 133 Edgewood ave WANTED-First-class tailorists, such as have had experience in cloaks and ladies jackets preferred; also, a competent skirt-maker as a forelady; the same in basque making. Apply Monday to M. Brunn, ladies tailor, 43 Peachtree.

tailor, 43 Peachtree.

WANTED—An experienced housekeeper to superintend kitchen, must understand making pastry, rolls, etc. Hotel Toomer, Athens, Ga.

WANTED—An experienced milliner, under thirty years old; apply, with terms and references, R. P., 233 Broad st., Rome, Ga.

# SITUATIONS, WANTED-Male,

YOUNG MAN of good habits desires position in store or office, or as collector; also an experienced hist and assayer; address B. M., Constitution. chemist and assayer; address B. m., vonstitution.

A BUSINESS MAN out of a job wants employment here or elsewhere as bookkeeper, correspondent, or in any line of office work, where experience and efficiency are required, or as traveling salesman; city reference; address A. Lert, care Constitution.

YOUNG MAN, of 21, wants a situation where hard work will be necessary; strong, active, quick at work will be necessary; strong, actifigures, and neat penman; wholesale hous Address H. R., care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—By expert stenographer and typewriter of long experience and well educated; excellent references. J. A. B., 220 Houston street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED-A first-class milliner to go to first-class country town, near city; address Lewis, care Constitution. WANTED-Position as stenographer; graduate of Shorthand institute; over three years' office experience; best of reference; address, stating salary, P. O. Box 307.

P. O. Box 397.

WANTED—Position as assistant bookkeeper or
Any kind of office work. Terms moderate. References furnished. Address E. X., care Constitution. WANTED-A druggist of four years' experien desires a situation anywhere in the state. good, general man. Best references. "Oxeye," Co

A WELL KNOWN and thorough shoe man wants a position, either in wholesale or retail. Address T. H., care Constitution. WANTED-A position of trust. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address J., Constitution.

aug23d9t WANTED—By an experienced telegraph operator and bookkeeper, twenty-five years of age, position as operator and bookkeeper, or either. Have had five years' experience. Can furnish best reference from present employers, and others, and give reason for change. Can furnish bond if necessary. W. P. Shaw, Tidloute, Pa. aug23 2t.

WANTED—By young man of experience, position in grocery store, wholesale or retail; best of reference furnished and satisfaction guaranteed. Ad-dress "Climax," Constitution.

A POSITION as traveling salesman for a first-class fertilizer house. Eight years' experience. Good reference. Address L. C., care Constitution office. WANTED—A situation by stenographer and type writer; former employer as reference. Address J. 48 Church st.

W ANTED. Situation as miller in flour mill, either W rolls or burrs or a combined mill. Am willing to go to any of the southern states, and can refer to present employers as to character and ability. Have been engaged by them manufacturing flour for southern markets for ten years past, in capacity of head miller. Address letters to D. W. Chipman, Brooklandville, Baltimore county, Md.

W ANTED -- A position of trust. Can furnish sati-factory references. Address J., this office. WANTED—By a graduate of the Virginia Military institute a position as civil engineer or teacher. Can teach Latin, Prench, mathematics, pure and ap-plied. Address box 38, Blackstone, Va. aug24-5;

# SITUATIONS WANTED-Females.

TAPE RIENCED TEACHER (Episcopalian) desires
an engagement. English, French, Latin and
music. Highest testimonials. Address, with references,, Miss E. Stephens, Ivy, Albemaric county,
Va.
nugl9-d5t wed fri sun. THOROUGHLY competent stenographer-type-writer desires situation in office of lawyer or business man, or will take correspondence of two or three offices; address Miss L, care The Arlington. D OSITION WANTED—By competent lady ster grapher and typewriter; good references; term 35 per month. Address M. M., care Constitution

WANTED—Stenographer of the eyears'ex desires a position. Best references gives a Pennington No. 2. Miss H., 710 E. Grace at mond, Va. WANTED.—By a competent lady ster position in office. Experienced. Pro-pleyer as reference. Address F. G., care Cou-

SITUATION WANTED—The daughter of a distinguished Odd Fellow, now deceased, wishes employment as a teacher of all whand or to do office work, or stenographer and typewriter. She has had experience in both capacities; can give satisfactory references, and will fursiah caligraph writing machine. Address G. N., Troup Hall, Macon, Ga.

AN EXPERIENCED teacher (Episcopalian)
A languages, music, English, and mathematics, dures a situation; highest tentiments.

A LUMINUM—I have tracts of Sanxie and with the deposit in unlimited quantity; and the shows alumina, 68.18; from, a trace; wasr, 11.88; and Kyanite showing alumina 80 per cent; filled. 37 per cent. P. V Taylor, 17 Pryos st., Atlanta, Ga.

TOR SALE—A new eight-room house, with hot and cold water and automatic gas lighting, on prominent theroughfare; pawed. Parties wishing to get a home will find it to their interest to investigate this offer. Electric and horse cars in one block of place. Terms one-third cash, 6 and 12 months. Must be sold before September 1st. Address P. S. H., Constitution. sun time FOR SALE.—Fine lot on Woodward avenue (Jones street), close in. Will build house and sell on gasy terms if desired. W. A. Webster, 17½ Peachtree

FOR SALE.—Now is the time to get a neat new 5-avenue, at a great bargain. W. A. Webster, 17% Peach-tree street.

WANTED—Agent.

WANTED—Active, reliable agents, in every tow in Georgia, for the American Temperance Lil Insurance Association of New York, a company base upon total abstinence, giving the abstained the benefic his temperance, in insurance at less than half the cost in old line companies. Liberal terms to competent solicitors. For particulars, address, with references, Dozder Brothers, general agents for Georgis P. O. Box 288, Atlanta, Ga.

W ANTED—General Agents and Canvassers in every county to sell the Gem Pinking Shears.

Pastest selling novelty in existence; every lady wants them. Harris & Reynolds, Grand Rapids, Mich. A GENTS WANTED—Free prepaid outfit to energetic men. Several of our salesmen have earned from 70 to 3100 a week for years past. P. O. box 1871, New York. G OOD INSURANCE, order and book agents, can make big money with exclusive territory. Those capable of earning \$250 a month, wanted. Manager, box 2670, New York city.

W ANTED—Two agents Atlanta, and one agent for every town and county in state, to sell the book "Jesus at Our Boors, or His Early Coming," by Rev. E. R. Carswell; highly recommended by Rev. Dr. Hawthorne and others; it sells fast, price 60c. For terms, etc., call on or address Brantly & Co., 32½ S. Broad st., Atlanta.

Broad st., Atlanta.

A LL MAKING MONEY. Two canvassers took 31

A LL MAKING MONEY. Two canvassers took 31

A subscriptions the first day. Affidavit, Peter Paul, Buffalo, N. Y. "Have not had one objection to the book; keep Jackson, Mich, for me." R. H. Johnson, Kalamasoo, Mich. "78 orders in one week, 11 in one forencon, one canvasser." J. Dewing Co., San Francisco, Cal. 8 arders from 9 calls, time one hour and twenty minutes. J. W. Lyon, Guelph, Ont. 11 orders in 3', hours, none of them in cloth. P. A. Perry, Minnapolis, Minn. Here is positive proof that agents make money selling "the best fifty books of the greatest authors," condensed for busy people, in one volume, 711 pages, 45 portraits. Most liberal terms to canvassers. Send for circular. 19th Century Book Concern, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GENTS! YOU AIN'T IN IT if you are not selling the Hygeis Corset, the best fitting, best wearing and best selling article out. Apply for terms, etc. to Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. aug23-135 aun.

WANTED-Live agents in every town in Georgia to W ANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgis to take orders for our ismous \$5 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 38 Whitehall st., Atlants, Ga. ieblê ti wed fir sun WANTED AGENTS—For our latest new book, "Senator Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, his life, speeches and writings," by his son, 8 H. Hill, Jr. It comes nearer selling itself than any book offered to the people in twenty-five years. There is a demand for it, and in the hands of live agents wonderful success. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to those who mean business. Also correspondence solicited with general agents for Ky. Va., Ark., La. and Tex. A splendid lay out to the right parties. Address H. C. Hudgins & Co., 33 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. augle-iw sun tues fri-wky4t. L ADY made \$25 last week selling "Long's Sol Mucilage Pencil." Why not you? Address C. Long, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—The National Rallway Building and Loan Association of Atlanta wants some good general, special and local agents. Write or call at 21% Marletta st., Atlanta, Ga.

WE OFFER agents big money, in exclusive terri tory. Our new patent safes sell arisight in city or country. New agents farst in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared \$86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 383-371, Clark street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-Rooms. Houses, 'Etc ANTED-Furnished room on Boulevard; must be near electric line; references given. "W.,"

WANTED—Two rooms for four persons, with or without board, near in. Address J. D. C., this

WANTED—To rent, by single young man, an unfurnished bedroom, convenient to or near business center; give street, number and price. Address Harry, care Constitution.

WANTED ROOMS—Three or four connecting rooms with modern convenience.

WANTED TO RENT, a 10 or 11-room residence in first-class street, north side, first-class in every respect. Address, T. C., care Constitution. aug 23 d 2t

W ANTED-Furnished room for single gentleman, must be close in, north side, well furnished and desirable. P. O. B. 226.

W ANTED TO RENT-September 1st or before desirable so re-room cottage on north side. Address W. W. Houston, Manager Keeley Institute. thur fri sat sun

# WANTED-Boarders.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, and other nice rooms, with home comforts, for young men at 86 lvy (old number).

BOARDERS WANTED at 79 S. Pryor. Comfortable rooms, good fare, etc. Mrs. W. R. Tidwell. D rooms, good fare, etc. Mrs. W.R. Tidwell.

DOARDER WANTED—Room and board for a single gentleman, in private family; front room; good table. 77 Fairlie st.

# WANTED-Board.

BOARD WANTED Unfurnished room, with board in private family, by married couple without children. Address, stating terms, J. R., care Consti

WANTED-Board, for young man, in private A YOUNG LADY TEACHER desires board at a private house, in September. Prefers small family. City references exchanged. Address Teacher, Calhoun, Ga. Box 53. WANTED—By September 1st, two nicely furnished rooms with first-class board, either on Peach tree or Washington streets or Capitol avenue, that vicinity. Address P. O. Box 320, Atlanta, Gaugi

## WANTED -- Miscellaneous. WANTED—Second-hand counters, shelving and tables. Inquire at 37 Whitehall street.

WANTED-You to call and see my new stock of furniture, especially the \$12 suits. Osler, 85 S. Broad street.

WANTED-100,000 feet clear and dry boards. Dobbi Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum streets, Atlanta, Ga. sun tues WANTED-Real Estate.

WANTED—A good farm, 800 to 1200 acres good clay land, on a railroad leading to Atlanta, within fifty miles of city. Address "A," 43 S. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars.

aug. 16, su tu thu.

INSTRUCTION.

OLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship \$60, which includes stationery, books, and diploms. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlants Con stitutin. Night school also. jan17 sun

SHORTHAND—Send for our little book telling all about shorthand, its uses, etc. Special rates to ledies.

M CORE'S COLLEGE, 68½ Peachtree st.—The best practical school in the south for instruction in the commercial branches, shorthand, etc. The only school in the city where students learn business by doing it. Bookkeeping taught from actual practice and not from a textbook. Every graduate successful as an accountant. Circulars free. FURNITURE

TURNITURE, new and second hand, carpets, etc.

Bedsteads, \$1; mattresses, \$1; springs, \$1. Other notes of the condition of th FOR SALE-1 new suit furniture, 7 pieces, for \$12 elegant roll-top desk, \$25. Oaler's, 85 S. Broad

street.

RURNITURE, new and second hand. \$15, a near oak suit; \$18, a nice suit, marble top; \$25, a near walnut suit, marble, with toilet; \$10, a neat oak side-board; \$5, oak or walnut hall racks; \$20, neat folding beds; \$35, a nice parlor suit. L. M. Ives, \$5 and \$7. Peachtree st.

OST—A fine rold watch, monogram "T. J. M." or outside, and on inside "Presented by H. M. Beleill." The finder will be liberally rewarded and an unustions asked if returned to Beutell Manufacturing Co., or 167 Marietta street.

ONT OR STOLEN—Small spotted pony about a years old, long tall and mane. Liberal reward be gives to the finder. C. H. Mason, 327 Westers St. Atlanta, Ca. OST -- Money, if you don't come and see my new suits furniture for \$12. Osler's, 35 S. Broad street

FOUND—That for \$12 I can buy a whole new suit furniture, 7 pieces, at Osler's, 85 S. Broad street. LADIES' CQLUMN.

JANT Suits Hardwood Furniture, 515; Louns 7 17; other suits \$12, 7 pieces. Osior's 35 MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-Real Estate.

B. H. Randall, 14 South Broad WHEN THE TIMES are easy and money plentiful parties buy real estate whether it is high or low, and all make money by it. But with the money market stringent as it is now people do not buy so much, even though great bargains are offered. Those who buy altow good judgment and will, beyond question, reap rich profits. Most of the properties new offered are at bargain prices. The times will soon change for the better and prices, too, and the man who is waiting for the bottom to drop out of Atlanta real estate will be left. Now is the time to buy.

VERY NICE 10-R residence Whitehall street, now offered at only \$5,000.

PLENDID 6-R COTTAGE, large shaded lot, Capi-ow, \$4.00.

50 X190 CREW STREET, near Ormond electric line This is a very fine vacant lot and must be solt this week. You can make money at the price to which it is offered now.

BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOT 100x190, West End. If sold at once, only \$1,760. This is choice and

104 right on dummy line. Owner is compelled to sell and the price is cheap; only \$2,250. HAVE A NUMBER of choice bargains on hand Come and let me show you, R. H. Randall.

FOR RENT-Houses. Cottages, Etc.

TOR RENT-A 9-room brick residence with all modern improvements, 186 South Forsyth st. The present tenant will sell his furniture and carpets cheap if wanted. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama st. aug22dt

FOR RENT—86 Walton st.; 8 rooms; place for horse and carriage; large lot; two minutes from post office; convenient house; apply 26 Broad. FOR RENT-New 10-room residence. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company, corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy st.

FOR RENT-Two 4-room houses on corner of Kelly
and Glynn sts., near Fair street school. Apply 3 Kelly st

182 JACKSON ST.—200 feet from Highland ave., 182 11-room 2-story residence handsomely finished; gas, water, etc.; \$50 per month. W. M. Scott FOR RENT—On Sepember 1st, second and third floors at 14 Cooper street, three doors from Whitehall; all modern improvements. FOR RENT-A nice 6-room house, gas and water and all improvements. Apply 11 Garnet street

FOR RENT-Large 4-room house, 71 Stonewal street; large lot, good water, convenient to center of city. Apply to Dr. M. T. Salter, 90 S. Broad NOR RENT-Six-room house, No. 49 Pulliam street

Ton street car line.
TOR RENT-A furnished house to party without children. For particulars apply to 131 Wheat st.
FOR RENT-4-room house, 10 Hardin st \$1. FOR RENT-Residences and business houses

Rooms.

TOR RENT-Close in, three nice rooms, whitchen, gas and water, Apply at 17 South Bristreet, Monday.

FOR RENT-Two or three nice rooms, 84 Luck FOR RENT-Two pleasant rooms; nice location close in. Call at 24 Marietta street.

FOR RENT-Four nice, connecting rooms or nine room house; excellent water; 31 Hayden st. Mrs. D. J. Kellam. FOR RENT-Two pleasant rooms, one front, suit able for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; private family. 49 Powers st. FOR RENT-One large, pleasant room, close in.
Apply 74 Luckie street.

FOR RENT-On 1st Sept., rooms on 1st, 2nd and 3d floors at 14% Cooper st.; 3 doors from White-ROOMS can be nicely furnished for \$12. See Osler's stock furniture. 85 S. Broad street.

POOMS FOR RENT—No. 100 E. Ellis street, two blocks from Peachtree, two large, one small room; bath, gas, water; suitable for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; one large corner front room, handsomely furnished, very choice, to couple References.

FOR RENT—Two desirable connecting rooms, also one room for storage at 306 Rawson at., corner of Hood st. Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM-One large, handsom nished room, two blocks from Peachtree Board if desired. No. 41 Luckie st.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, in nice, shady yard separate from main building. Call at No. 30 Walton st., corner Spring. Very nice for one or two gentlemen. tlemen.

FOR RENT-Handsomely-furnished rooms; bath and all modern conveniences. 70 Cone street.

FOUR NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, cheap, centrally located, near cars; rooms well ventilated. Apply 147 lyy st., corner Ellis.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. UNFURNISHED ROOMS—First flat of four rooms or two connecting rooms on second floor, one single room strushed, modern conveniences. 34 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT-Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfur-nished; first or second floor; gas, bath and atten-dance. 83 Loyd st.

FOR RENT-Miscellancous.

to suit renter. Apply to East Atlanta La ner Edgewood avenue and Ivy st. aug19-d5t For Rent-G. J. Dallas, 43 South Broad. 16-R BOARDING HOUSE, Luckie street. Call and

7-r h, Pairlie street, close to postomee, water and gas.
7-r h, Thompson street, water and gas.
7-r h, Mobaniel street.
7-r h, Houston street, large lot, water and gas.
7-r h, Houston street, large lot, water and gas.
7-r h, Neal street, corner Lindsey.
6-r h, Neal street, corner Lindsey.
6-r h, Mills street, corner lot.
6-r h, Mills street, corner lot.
6-r h, Longley avenue. h, Mills street, corner lot.
h, Unitel system
h, Whitehall.
h, Crumley street.
h, Pulliam street.
h, Lee street, West End.
h, Cherry street.
h, McDanough road, close to dummy line, 4-r h, West End avenue.
4-r h, Magnolia street.
4-r h, Foundry.
4-r h, Rhodes.
4-r h, Bellwood.
4-r h, Bellwood.
5-r h, Bellwood.
1 have a number of 2 and 3-room houses. Call see me before renting.

me before renting.

me bases. Calmeter of zand 3-room nouses. Calmeter bases. For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W Alabama St., Hillyer Building-Tele

4-r h, Glynn st.
5-r cottage, East Hunter st.
5-r cottage, West Hunter st.
4-room hotel, S. Pryor st.
2-r h, Arthur st.
Splendid Broad street store...

FIOR SALE—A drug store, on easy terms; stock complete, and well located. A bargain, if taken at once; would sechange for real estate. Address W. M. Curtis, 71 West Mitchell street, Atlants. Ga.

M. Curtis, 71 west Mileneni strees, Atlants. Un.

POR SALE—At a bargain, small stock of shelf goods,
2 showcases, 2 counters, groundpea parcher, oil
tank and small refrigerator, new. Apply 144 Peach
tree street.

POR SALE—Small, well-assorted stock of drugs in
a good town in southwest Georgia. Only drug
Tore in the town. Best or reasons for wanting to sell.
tdrms, one-third cash and ba lance to suit purchaser.
edress "S." Lamar & Rankin Drug Ch., Atlanta,
Ga.

aug 16-5t su we su TOR SALE—Weckly newspaper, town populs if the time to devote to it. Terms casy. Address T. C. siter, Phenix City, Ala. ddress T. C. Las aug16-4t sun siter, Phenix City, Ala.

SMALL drug store in jone of the best local city, sales \$15 to \$20 per day, can be in Reasons for selling too much occupied in other bing business. Address Lock Box \$77, August aug 5, 10t wed-fri-sun.

WANTED-Partner with \$3,000 to take into an established shoe business, in the city of Americus. Address P. O. Box 21, Ap BUILDING MATERIAL. BRICK for sale in small or large quantities mates furnished on brick work on apple address H. W. & P. E. Stephons, 12 Loyd street.

siving, etc. Office and factory co-ingum streets, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE-R W. M. Scott & Co., Res

S. Pryor Street, Kimb COUTH PRYOR ST. 10 ro corner lot, at one of the street, for \$7,500; easy paymen best bargains in this very desir W. M. Scott & Co.

FORMWALT ST-Only one dummy, and two blocks for house, good as new, one is \$500 cash, balance monthly. a man of moderate means at & Co.

WHEAT ST. -9-room be

4 WASHINGTON STREET, MOUTH
ure; nothing nicer on the street,
55 000 for it six months ago; hard as
\$1,550; only \$1,500 cash, balance

HUNTER ST. Splendid list, so on lovely lot 55x200; nice abrushing street improvements all dentiles half cash. W. M. Scott & Co. half cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

South PRYOR STREET—Three of the very low figures. W. M. Scott & O.

LUCKIE STREET—4-room home on ments, cheap. W. M. Scott & O. FORT STREET, near Porest are some nice vacant lots here that are location is desirable; only \$1,350. W. M. NEAR FAIR STREET SCHOOL-on lot 50-100, for \$1,800. W. M. S.

10-R SPLENDID RESIDENCE, a. P. W. M. Scott & Co. PULLIAM ST., only six minutes' make good 4-r house on lot 50x160 to all your provements all down; \$2,400, one-half all. W. M. Scott & Co. FOR SALE—One New Home sowing morder, with attachmenta. Chap. (

D. Morrison, Real Estate and h Agent, No. 47 East Bunter 5 -R COTTAGE, NEW, finely fine TLORIDA—Home in one of the hand of the state 5 miles from Palatte, it finest land in the state along from palatte, it finest land in the state along frace in paling fence, splendid new force to house, 10-ft plazas overlooking the fit which it has 285 ft front, a private which it has 285 ft front, a private which stamer stops daily at convenient heart incess in Palatta. Two hundred young quantities of grapes, plums, any handruits; a model Florida home and very

8-ROOM HOUSE, lot box160, only half a shed, on the north side. Come early A BEAUTIFUL HOME on Washing to S-room house, new and complete. If m comething real nice and cheap, let me day for \$2,0.0.

for \$2,0.0.

4 -B H, splendid high lot, \$0.100, right in the city, for half its value. You can money on this in three months. Lost at a HERE IS A Christmas present for 3-r h, lot dix120, near the State a \$300 cash, balance 3 years, 7 per cent; on 2-R H, nice lot 35x100. Bellwood near in cash, balance \$12.50 per month. This the new electric line and will be work a than six months, but I offer it this week in L AWYERS, stenographers, do find some very nice offices for

FOR RENTA 4-R H, MAGNOLIA street

Harry Krouse, Real Estate, 7 Wall

\$500 CASH, balance 5 years, 1-8 in, 44,000.

\$65 per front, first choice, boulerard let \$1,550, nice let, Linden avenue, 8x215 fe \$1,300, five-room cottage near in, ose ance monthly; bargain, 1,400, cottage, Magnolli atreet, \$2,100, three lots on Glenn street and is naily atreet.

\$950, Georgia avenue lot. \$2,250, Pryor street lot, West Side. E. Call and see me if you want to bayer calls for property daily. If you have a want sold quick bring it to me. George J. Dallas, 43 South Bread

Vacant, Peachtree st., at a serifies this a 110 acres, 6 miles from city, in land lot the triet; this is best bargain in Palton c per acre.
5-r h Jackson st., nice home.
4-r h North ave; good house.
Vacant lot, Gordon st., 7th ward; a b
3-r h Larkin st., plastered and painted
Vacant lot, Gordon st., West End. Call

For Sale-By Smith & B W. Alabama St., Hillyer

\$1600 WILL BUY A beautiful Men \$650 FOR A SPLENDID West Rad let \$5500 FOR AN ELEGANT Relies

\$1000 BUYS A WINDSOR FL. \$2400 GETS A NICE new 7-room a lot 50x200, in West End. \$800 WILL BUY A nice 9-room such bargains as to command attention, FOR SALE-Miscelle

FOR SALE-109 shares of Capital City FOR SALE-My entire herd of Jerry on bargain. A. P. Camp, Moreland, Ga. FOR SALE at a great ascrifice Nies shall be class elevator and those large from does in front of 69 Whitehall street, the best saws in the city. Inqure at 69 Whitehall, or 21 street. Chas A. Conkiln manufacturing Ca

Street. Chas. A. Conkiln manufacturing Co.

POE SALE—Choice lot registered by
will sell singly or sell entire best, who
route in the city. Address or apply to W.R.

A SPLENDID, COMPLETS SET of Gregating, or write to S. W., Box W., Adants, Gs.

POE SALE—Parker hammering
grade; price \$60. Thomas L. basis, in
Hill, Gs. TOR SCHOOL BOYS.—Having make of the public for the next five days at lowing prices: Four and five years, fig. in years, 25c; eight and nine years, 25c; twelve and fifteen years, 25c; twelve and 25c;

FOR SALE—A store full of good and the chesp. Chas. A. Conklin Frg Co., a or 224 Marietta st.

Osler, 85 S. Broad. GET FIGURES from the Dobbs.
you lot your contract to built

A TTENTION LADIES:—Mail proinches by using "Emma" bast deriatwenty-four page illustrated calabcuts. "Emma" Toilet Bassat, 21
locton, Mass. C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, winds telephone 77.

M. J. WALKER, Stenographe solicits all kinds of stenograete. 'Phone 587. MONEY TO LE VIONEY TO LEND on ally at Atlanta, S. Barnett, 1838 thanta, Ga. MONEY TO LOAN. I ME e, No. 5 Wall street,

Hemp an he very counded

Professe three year of by ever teckless a indignation of whom thy more leal summing ends or a minders,

Real Estate.

OR A SPLENDID West End

SALE-Miscelland

PERSONAL

OAN.—I am I

within the past year, was foully assassinated sith a companion, in sight of the house in Claborne parish, La., this week. Family feuds have been frequent in some portions of Louisiana—the Liddell-Jones fend in the neighboring parish of Catahoula ving resulted in twenty deaths-but never ave they shown more assassinations than the tamsay-Tuggle affair, which has made the rder record of Claiborne parish for year so bloody, with a dozen white men slain and nearly twice as many negroes, and no one punished for it; for although most the murders were recognized as committed a family feud, it was impossible to secure mmitting them. The sheriff went to trouble and expense of importing blood hounds to track the assassins, but accomplished shing thereby. A striking and significant exture of these murders, and which probably ains why the mystery surrounding most of hem has not been solved, is that every one of he murdered men was shot in the back. THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE. Chiborne parish has always enjoyed the ation of being one of the quietest, most eable and orderly parishes in the state. It

Ramsays and Tuggles,

WHICH BLOOD FLOWED

The Greal Tragedies of Claiborne

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1'22 .- [Special.]-

John Ramsay, the last surviving sincipal in the Ramsay-Tuggle feud, which so many lives have been sacrificed

Parish.

settled mainly by small white farmers, who setted mainly by small write larmers, who ame there from the south Atlantic states, leorgia and the Carolinas, to raise their own orn, pork and other products, and who are adustrious, prosperous and very religious. It as never been the scene of the slightest poical disturbance, and the whites and blacks re on the most fraternal terms, the negroes, all of whom are democrats, taking part in the cratic primaries, and voting as freely as hites at them.

Among the white farmers situated in the immediate neighborhood of Homer, the parish sat of justice, were the Ramsays and the Tugles. Both families were among the best in the parish, well connected and well-to-do. many friends and supporters, and exerding considerable political influence in local sfairs. Joe Tuggle, head of the Tuggle clan, was a close relative to the sheriff of the parish. WHEN THE TROUBLE AROSE.

Less than a year ago a coolness arose be tween the two families, the exact cause of which is not known. This unfriendly feeling grew stronger and stronger, in time, until thmats were indulged in, and John Ramsay promised to give Joe Tuggle a whipping when hemethim. He did worse than this, for when the two men met on the main street of Homer, last September, Ramsay, who had his shotgun with him, opened fire on Tuggle. The latter arted running as soon as he saw the gun, but he was not quite quick enough. Before he had crossed the street Ramsay brought him down with a load of buckshot, which struck him in the back and right arm. He staggered into a oring store, whence he was taken home a few hours afterwards to die, it was supposed

REVENGE RESOLVED UPON. Thus the feud began with some bloodshed ut no lives lost, for Tuggle, notwithstanding rigorous constitution. For more than a month he hovered between life and death but he was able to get out and around last October and to rip to Homer, to which he had looked forward so eagerly during all his sickness. There could be no doubt of his purpose in this trip for he carried his double-barreled shotgun with him, loaded half the way up with alugs, and with it on his shoulder he marched ugh the principal streets of Homer looking Ramsay, finally stationing him-near the courthouse, the general rendezvous for farmers from the

eral rendezvous for farmers from the neighboring country. Ramsay started across the street to the courthouse a few minutes afterwards, and as he approached, Tuggle stepped out from the crowd that had assembled there probably to witness an affair which all mow was to come off. The moment Ramsay was him he turned and ran, and Tuggle fired. He aimed badly, for but one of the buckshot struck Ramsay, but Professor J. Henley Williams, who happened to be on the other side of the street, looking in the opposite direction, but in the line of the gun, received the greater portion of the load in his back. It shattered his thigh and broke his spine, one of the balls going entirely through him and coming out in front.

sor Williams was an old man, sixty Professor Williams was an old man, sixty-three years of age, peaceable and well thought-of by everybody, and his death, through such reckless and promiscuous shooting, aroused the ladignation of the people of Homer, a number of whom gave notice that they would not stand any more nonsense of this kind, and would deal summarily with any one engaged in these feuds or shooting affrays who killed innocent putsiders, whether accidentally. ers, whether accidentally or not.

A FAMILY AFFAIR. The two families, Ramsay and Tuggle, had y this time taken up the affair and made it a ily matter, and there was every probability dshed whenever two members of the o posing clans met. Blood came soon enough A few days after the killing of Professor Williams, Willie Ramsay, brother of John, met Hemp and Henry Tuggle, brothers of Joe, at the very spot where Joe Tuggle had been wounded, and the moment they saw each other, they "drew and delivered." The net tesult was one killed, Willie Ramsay; one wounded, Henry Tuggle. As the families had, on this occasion, contined the shooting to themselves and no outsider or bystander was hurt, the grand jury, after considering the matter, declined to indict Hemp Tuggle, who had done the killing.

done the killing.

Up to this time the feud had been an open one, members of the hostile families opening fire on each other whenever they met, but after the killing of Willie Ransay, the ugly feature of assassination was brought into the fend. This rendered the people of Claiborne indignant and furious, for while many of them rather winked at an open duel, no one ould feel ought but horror at the assassinations which followed.

A few nights after the killing of William Aminsay, at the hour that the graves open and he glosts walk, a servant at the Ramsay some was awakened by a slight noise in the four yard. He looked out and saw a man samed with a Winchester rifle and with his at pulled over his eyes spring lightly over the same and creep noiselessly toward the house. He was dead to the the same and the same as a seasonation, so the same tan to John Ramsay's room and weke the head of the house. As soon as the assessing the was discovered he fired and John applied, and a regular battle annual.

Which Has Existed Between the

between the two men, in which the midnight marauder was wounded. He managed to get away, however, his escape being explained next day, when an examination of the yard showed that there was a second assassin a short distance behind the other, who had carried him off. It had evidently been their purpose to murder the family while asleep, and they might have succeeded had they not been discovered by the servant.

The sheriff was called in and investigated the case, but could discover nothing. Old man Ramsay, father of Willie and John Ramsay, one of whom had been killed, and the other's life frequently threatened, was naturally much alarmed at the condition of affairs, and the probability that the entire family would be murdered in their beds some night, and announced his intention of giving up the house in which he had lived so many years and moving elsewhere, where there would be less danger of a renconter between his sons and the Tuggles. John Ramsay, however, would not hear of this, and declared that as he was the cause of the trouble and had started the feud, he would end it by moving away, and he left Claiborne soon afterwards, going, it was said, to Texas.

THE WAR BERAKS OUT AGAIN.

THE WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN. If it was hoped that his departure would put an end to the feud, it proved a mistake, for it broke out soon afterwards worse than ever. At noon on a bright, clear, sunny day this summer, Joe Tuggle and his friend, J. N Glover, were foully assassinated at Beaver creek bridge, on the Summerfield road, three miles from Homer. They were driving from

miles from Homer. They were driving from Tuggle's farm in his wagon, their trusty Winchesters and revolvers by their sides ready for use, for ever since the opening of the feud Tuggle and his friends never went unarmed. Just as they reached the creek, a farmer, who was watching them from some distance off, heard Glover cry, 'My God, Joe! Look there!" The next minute, before they could grasp their guns or revolvers, there was a volley from several points, and the frightened horses adashed madly up the road at break-neck speed. Glover dropped dead from the wagon at the very scene of the shooting, with seven bullets in him, one through the very center of his heart. Tuggle dropped dead over on the dashboard and hung there. The horses ran on for three-quarters of a mile without a driver, until they stalled in the mud. When the farmer, who had witnessed the tragedy, reached it, he found Tuggle quite dead, with four mortal wounds and fourteen other bullets in the wagon.

PREFARING FOR THE FRAY.

On both sides of the bridge where the two

men were killed was a small swamp covered with pine sapplings. An examination of it showed that the murderers had prepared the ambush some time in advance, for they had constructed regular dead-falls, from which they could shoot their quarry. They had built a cheval-de-frise of the sapplings, to conceal themselves from view, and covered the swampy ground with sacks and shawls, so that they could kneel more conveniently and aim more deliberately. Their horses had been hitched a short distance off while they had crept through the swamp up to the side of the road where they could get better and surer aim. men were killed was a small swamp covered

The assassination created a profound sensa-The assassination created a profound sensa-tion in Claiborne parish, for both of the mur-dered men were popular and had many friends and relatives. Tuggle was a relative of the sheriff and Glover was quite influential polit-ically and had been a candidate for the shriev-alty. He was a farmer; a married man with four children, and lived at Summerfield, sixteen miles distant. He was in no way insixteen miles distant. He was in no way in-volved in the Ramsay feud, and was evidently killed accidently because he was in Tuggle's

Again the sheriff gave the matter his closest consideration, and again, although there were naturally many suspicions, it was impossible to get the slightest evidence as to who were

to get the slightest evidence as to who were the murderers.

A short time after the killing, John Ramsay, who, it was said, had been in Texas in the meanwhile, returned to Claiborne, evidently believing that the death of his old enemy, Joe Tuggle, rendered it safe for him to do so. As he noved in, the head of the Tuggle family, Hamp, the man who had killed Willie Ramsay, moved out. His friends advised him to do so, telling him that if he remained, a rencontre with the Ramsays would be inevitable. Several of his friends, notably Frank Gill and Joe Clingman, left with him, leaving the field to the Ramsay faction, who, for a time, at least, seemed to have everything their own way.

For the first few weeks, with Hamp Tuggle out of the way, there was peace, but this week the feud broke out afresh, and John Ramsay was murdered in identically the same way as Joe Tuggle, leaving it certuin that it was not a mere coincidence, but that the assassins had

a mere coincidence, but that the assassins had determined on exact vengeance.

Ramsay, who had been called away on business, started home in his wagon towards evening, accompanied by his brother Sam and two negroes, a man and a woman. Although the Tuggles had moved out of the parish, he still carried his gun by his side. He was within sight of his home when a volley burst forth from the readily. forth from the roadside. It gave no warning he had no time to grasp his gun, for, before he knew it, twenty buckshot struck him in the back, tearing him wide open. The negro, who occupied the seat by his side, fell over dead, with four bullets in him. Sam Ramsay received two bullets in his hat, but he and the

the wagon to the house.

The sheriff was on hand at once and searched for the murderers. Traces of them were found by the roadside, but they had cleverly tied pieces of wood to the soles of their shoes to prevent being identified by their footprints. They had walked a short distance to a thicket, where their horses were tied, and had ridden away, leaving behind no evidence of their identity. The negro, like Glover, had evidently been killed by mistake, and because here was no other way of reaching Ramsay

there was no other way of reaching Ramsay except over him.

By this time, the people of Claiborne parish had been thoroughly aroused on the subject of these assassinations, and they had called upon the sheriff to take the most energetic measures possible to run the murderers to earth. Bloodhounds were procured from the neighboring town of Minden and put on the track of the assassins, but either the scent was cold, or the hounds not as good as claimed, for up to the present time not the slightest traces have been found of the murderers.

Such is the present status of the Ramsay-Tuggle feud. There are several other members of both families living, and the people of Claiborne are afraid that a collision between the factions will reopen it afresh.

the factions will reopen it afresh.

A Queer Coincidence.
From The Courier-Journal.
WASHINGTON, August 16.—A queer coincidence is being noted today by the employes at the white house in connection with the death of Mrs. James K. Polk. Yesterday morning's mall brought to the mansion, among other packets, a letter addressed to that lady, "care of the white house." It was forwarded without attracting any particular notice beyond the comment that it was odd that any one should send mail matter to Mrs. Polk here, after forty years had elapsed since Polk here, after forty years mansion. But when later in the day the death of that estimable lady was announced, the oddity of the incident was doubly impressive.

From The Washington Post.
It was in the far west, and some of the citizer were giving their attention to a man who habeen stealing horses. ization is that?" asked an ea

"Not exactly," was the reply. "That, stranger, is our village string band."

Nothing if Not Progressive.

From The Gordon, Ga., Press.

Atlanta is making great preparations for the Piedmont exposition next October. Judging from what is being said about it, this will be by far the largest ever held there. Atlanta is progressive or she is nothing.

A Straight Tip.
From The Courier-Journal,
The editor of The Courier-Journal tool as he looks.

# HUGE DIMENSIONS.

THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY STAGE EVER BUILT

In the South—Just Eight Sundays Before the Great Exposition of 1891 Opens—Facts About the Great Event.

Paul Atkinson's cyclorama, on Edgewood avenue, is proving a big attraction. Every day big crowds visit the round build-ing, and for hours feast their eyes on the mag-

ing, and for nours least their often inficent painting.

One visit satisfies no one.

Many old war veterans, who took part in the memorable battles, go to see it, and nearly every one is able to point out familiar scenes.

The painting is one of the finest and most realistic ever made, and none grow tired looking at it.

realistic ever made, and none grow fired lowing at it.

It was projected and planned by Henry W.
Hill, the government architect, in 1886, and
built by a stock company organized for the
purpose, was opened to visitors September
11, 1886. The painting of this great
masterpiece of art was done in Berlin by a
corps of noted artists, who spent months in
this country viewing and sketching the
country in which the scene is depicted. The
painting was transported to this country in
the fast sailing steamer, Idle, July 10, 1886,
arrived in New York July 22d, and a special
permit was issued by the secretary of war to arrived in New York July 22d, and a special permit was issued by the secretary of war to have the same shipped to Kansas City in open cars from port of entry. The duty paid on the canvasi was jover ten thousand dollars. The painting is 50x400 feet in size, contains 20,000 superficial feet and weighs over seven tons. The box in which it was shipped was four feet square and fifty feet in length. An electric light plant has been put in, and a steel tower 125 feet, in height has been erected at the street intersection, from which a circle of electric lights is displayed, making an illumination that can be seen for miles.

een for miles.
It is universally conceded by the tens of

in action and thoroughly replete with the rus The visitor finds himself standing upon the crest of Missionary Ridge within the Confederate entrenchments, on what was known as McFarland's Gap, the weakest point on the ridge, and the first point taken by the federals, on the 25th of November 1863.

ber, 1863.

Turning toward the setting sun, the plain of Chattanooga is spread out before him. Looking down the steep incline of Missionary Ridge, which the union army succeeded in scaling in spite of its steepness, fortifications and fast-falling shot, detached bodies of soldiers may here be seen climbing unwards.

Ridge, which the union army succeeded in scaling in spite of its steepness, fortifications and fast-falling shot, detached bodies of soldiers may here be seen climbing upwards.

Toward the east Missionary Ridge slopes away to the valley beyond. Missionary Ridge extends in a straight line from north to south, and it is upon both sides of the ridge that the line of battle extends north four miles to Tunnel Hill and south three miles to Rossville gap. The southern part of the line is concealed from view by the nearer hills, but as far as the eye can reach are the federal troops.

Towards the north the range of Missionary Ridge is visible as far as as Tunnel Hill, and the heights for the possession of which General Sherman had been struggling since the dawn of day. Upon the nearest mountain knob in this same direction is the "star fort," armed with twelve pieces of artillery and 10,000 muskets, which forms the center of the confederate line of battle. Situated to the rear of this is the house of Mr. Thurman, with its orchard—an elder and two poplar trees. Here were General Bragg's headquarters. There he waits on horseback, surrounded by his staff. To the right, in the rear of this scene, a portion of the confederate cavalry camp and the troops held in reserve are to be seen in the distance.

Turning toly the left of the "star fort," the visitor will see, first the assaulting brigades, under Hazen and Willich, of Wood's division, and further on the infantry fire of Baird's and Howard's divisions, and still further on the confederate line partially veiled in the smoke of the battle going on at the left wing.

To the right of the old historical sycamore tree, one mile from the base of the ridge, is Orchard Knob, where General Grant made his headquarters on the 25th, and in front of that is Bridge's battery firing shells over the ridge and into tthe "star fort." Still further away

headquarters on the 25th, and in front of that is Bridge's battery firing shells over the ridge and into the "star fort." Still further away (four miles from the ridge), the city of Chattanooga stretches along the Tennessee river; to the left of the city are Forts Negley and Palmer, land to the right is Fort Wood, the largest fort in this vicinity. Of the city itself, but a glimpse is to be seen through the intervening hills. A mile this side of the city is a gentierising out of the plain, called "Bushy Knob." This forms today the national cemetery, where 12,965 men are laid to rest, after the three days' bloody work at Missionary Ridge and Lookout mountain.

In the distance the Chattanooga plain is bordered by the Tennessee river, which runs

In the distance the Chattanooga plain is bordered by the Tennessee river, which runs close to the base of the towering Lookout close to the base of the towering Lookout mountain, from which point the river makes an abrupt turn and flows back to the north; this curve forming a peninsula called Moccasin point, from the heights of which the federal batteries supported Hooker in his attack upon Lookout mountain, November 24th. Far to the west, near the setting sun, Waldron's Ridge rises against the horizon, while the whole of the southwest view is bounded by Lookout mountain, from the wooded declivities of which huge perpendicular rocks raise their gray forms. To the right is recognized the clearing where, on the 24th, the struggle was so intense that to this day the soil is strewm with bullets. Below Lookout mountain, through

tense that to this day the soil is strewn with bullets. Below Lookout mountain, through groups of trees and thickets, can be seen Chat-tanooga creek winding its way towards the Tennessee. Moor's road runs diagonally across the plain towards Missionary Ridge, with Moor's small farm house on its right. Towards the south the chain of Missienary

Towards the south the chain of Missienary Ridge extends on to Rossville, and as far as the eye can reach the struggle for the upper entrenchments was carried on, but which could not be held, the left wing of the confederates, having been totally routed through a flank attack by General Cruft, with Osterhaus's division in the rear. Behind the tall firs, Osterhaus's division is seen approaching toward the east. The visitor will see a broad stretch of land, beyond which chain after chain of wooded heights appear to bound the horizon; and in the farthest distance, eighty miles away, in North Carolina, the snow-capped peaks of the Black Dome mountains, a part off the Allegheny range, appear, pointing up through the twilight of the setting sun.

In this direction six miles—that is, from the east to the southeast—the battlefield of Chickamauga is situated. For its defeat here, under Rosecrans, the army of the Cumberland

manga is situated. For its defeat here, under Rosecrans, the army of the Coumberland thirsted for revenge. It was here that another struggle took place for the guns which were in position in the entrenchments where now the spectator is standing. The names of the two pieces which were captured were the "Lady Breckenridge" and the "Lady Buckner."

# THE CHAMPION RUNNER.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., August 22 .- [Special.] Mid Smith, of Newton county, has been talk-ing to his friends here about the records he made years ago when he was the champion made years ago when he was the champion runner and jumper of the south—if not of the United States. He ran a five mile race iu Madison, Morgan county, years ago against a New York runner for a purse of \$5,000. Mr. Smith run the five miles in just twenty-four minutes, beating the New Yorker two minutes. He cleaned up John Robinson, the famous circus man, for \$500, stepping out in front of Robinson's fast runner by twenty yards in a race of 220 on Broad street in Athens.

yards in a race of 220 on Broad sares.

Athens.

Mr. Smith rent a crowd of Alabamians home dead broke in the early days of Atlants when he beat a noted Alabama jumper just twelve feet in three jumps, jumping forty-eight feet. This famous jump was made where the Kimball house now stands. Mr. Smith downed Farmington's noted runner in those days and accomplished a daring feat in the race. They ran one hundred yards. Mr. Smith lingered behind his opponent until near the finish when he leaped over his head and beat the race. In his prime he could stand flat-footed and jump six feet high. These are no ficticous records, but are well known to the older in habitants of this section of Georgia Mr. Smith is now a prosperous farmer of old New York and the standard of the section of Georgia Mr.

Not	les.
The members of Gat	e City Lodge No. 346.
stend a call meeting	earnes y requested to said lodge on Thursday
vening, August 27th, at	o'clock p. m. Business a lodge will be brought
y order of the lodge.	. Fail not to be present.
ttest:	Dietator.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 22, 1891.

Local Review.

The financial pulse has quickened perceptibly this week, and there is a better feeling in state and city bonds as well as in issues of railways not connected with the Termhal system. The latter continued weak, consequent upon attacks upon the company through the public prints and the uncertain action of the legislature; the voice of the alliance so emphatically expressed against railway combinations in their convention this week is another disturbing element, and tends to increase the already abundant lack of confidence. Anti-railroad legislation burts the pockets of the capitalists, and if that be the purpose it is accomplished, but the effect reaches as well the small investment of the laborer, the mechanics, the widow, the trust fund provided by the toil and energy of the parent for the care of the little ones and the endowment funds of our educational and other institutions.

The quick advance in wheat the early part of the week was an unexpected and somewhat unfortunate event because if the prices reached had been maintained, it would have at least temporarily suspended exports, and that is what his not desired just now because we need to sell and receive payment for our surplus product to increase our circulating medium and to aid in the restoration of confidence, which is well unser way.

As indicating the relaxation now taking place with

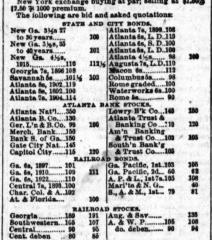
As indicating the relaxation now taking place with lenders, one of our local institutions, which does a very large business in mortgage loans for eastern capitalists, and which has done almost nothing in this line for three or four months for want of funds, has been instructed this week to take all the good loans offering. Those who talk panic and general disaster have either lost their heads or do it for the purpose of buying something cheap. The man who is honest and has managed his affairs wisely can get all the financial sid required for his temporary necessities, but the other man, whose credit is destroyed either from bad management or speculative ventures, cannot borrow money now nor could he if it was as plentiful as we have ever known it. Increasing business is reflected this week by three and a half millions decrease in New York bank reserve, but the surplus is still ample and on a perfectly safe basis.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.503 17.60 \$8 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

TATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Go. 346 37



The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The stock market again showed its inherent strength, and in the face of unfavorable bank statement and the persistent hammering by the advocates of lower prices, held its own, and finally closed with a majority of the list fractionally higher than last evening. The market opened under a pressure to sell for foreign account, but the first prices were irregularly changed from last night's figures with no material difference in any one stock. Notwithstanding the pressure from the traders and the selling of foreign houses prices immediately developed strength, and with Northern Paulio preferred and Union Pacific leading, fractional gains were made all along the line of railroad shares; the improvement in the two stocks mentioned being %. Cordage, however, showed again some of its peculiar strength and rose 1%. The news of frost in the corn belt then gave the traders and soldout buils their opportunity to make traders and soldout bulls their opportunity to make a demonstration against values, and while no special activity was developed prices slowly yielded, and bea demonstration against values, and while no special activity was developed prices slowly yielded, and before the close nearly all of the early improvement had been neutralized. The bank statement was also a factor in the lafe trading, helping the downward movement by reason of a loss in cash of over \$4,000,000 and the depiction of the reserve of \$3,000,000. Only in Industrials, however, was there any real weakness displayed, and Sugar dropped 2% from its best prices, while Cordage lost its early gain. Burlington, as was to be expected, was the weakest of railroad shares, affd fell away i per cent from its best figures. The market closed dulf but heavy, generally about the opening price. The only final change of note was a loss of 1% on Sugar. The trading reached \$3,139 itsed shares and 18,749 unlisted.

Exchange quiet and stendy at 484 16487; commercial Exchange quiet and stendy at 484 16487; commercial bills 48324 4853; Money cash with no loans, closing offered at 214. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$22,702,000; currency, 223,171,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 1184; 4½s 100%. State bonds dull but steady. | Governments dull but steady; 4 1184; 4 149 100%|
State bonds dull but steady;
Ala., Class A, 2 to 5. 100½, N. Y. Central. 101½
do., Class B, 5s. 106
N. & C. 5s. 122
do. 4s. 197
governments dull but steady;
S. C. con. Brown. 94
Tennessec 5s. 100
Virginia 6s. 50
Virginia consols. 35
Chicago and N. W. 108½
Texas Pacific. 132
do. preierred. 113½
Che land Lack. 125½
Del. and Lack. 125½
Del. and Lack. 125½
Del. and Lack. 125½
Del. and Lack. 125½
Chicago and N. W. 108½
Texas Pacific. 132
Kast Tenn., new. 5½
Missouri Pacific. 693;
Lake Shore. 113½
Conserved. 123½

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas. Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, August 22.—London prices were
weaker except for Louisville and Nashville, and there
has been some realising in anticipation of a poor bank
statement which, then published, showed a decrease
in the reserve of \$3,80,900. There was also some sell
ing on the issuing of the government weather reports
predicting frosts in the northwest and parts of the
corn belt. Room traders are pretty well out of stocks
and will do their utmost to help along a reaction, and
if the predicted frost should really materialize a sharp
setback would not surprise us during the early part or if the predicted frost should really materialize a sharp setback would not surprise us during the early part of next week and, if it comes, we will strongly advise purchasers as a killing frost at this time of the year is practically impossible, and there are plenty of would-be purchasers ready to take hold of any fair concession. The most promising feature in the mar-ket is the decidedly improved demand for bonds, which is even beginning to be felt in the more speculative issues.

THE COTTON MARKETS. . CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Maren	anles M	000 b	8.6: 8.76	MR 9'91	8.7 8.8 8.9	1 8.63 2 6 8.73 3 6 8.83 2 6 8.93
The followin	ts and	stock (	at the	ports:	solidat	
•	1891	1890	1891	1390	1891	1890
Saturday Monday	*******	********	****** **		Ź11961 	5744
Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday		*******				-
Total	The second second	DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF T	No. Broncomon	-		
The following cotton in New January February March April March Local Steady Local March	Orlean	the of 10dfs; 8.14, 8.24, 8.44, 8.64, 8.64, 23,000	July Augus Septem Octobe Novem Decement	quotat		_ 7.8 _ 7.4

In sight 8,864,376 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOIs, August 22-12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot quiet but firm; middling uplands 47-16; sales 4,000 bales: American 5,000; speculation and export 50: receipts 1,000; all American; uplands low middling clause: August and September edivery 4 22-64; September and October delivery 4 25-64, 4 35-64, 4 36-64, 4 31-64, 4 38-64; Cotober and November delivery 4 35-64, 4 35-64; Betting and December and December and Fabruary delivery 4 31-64, 4 38-64; December and January delivery 4 41-64, 3 4 30-64; Cottober and November delivery 4 31-84; January and February delivery 4 46-64, 4 43-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

MEMPHIS, August 22—Cotton quiet; middling 7 11-16; let receipts 113 bales; sales none; shipments 70; stock

AUGUSTA, August 22—Cotton quiet; middling 7%; not receipts 86 bales, 29 new; shipments 41; sales 89; stock 8,457.
CHARLESTON, August 22—Cotton quiet; middling
7%; act receipts 70 bales; gross 79; sales none; stock
2,430; exports coastwise 29.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 22.—It was quiet in the pit today, and the speculative markets were rather dull and uninteresting, with the single despition of corn, which scored a drop of 2e for September. A feeling of much weakness pervaded the wheat pit at the start, December selling ¾c under last night's close. The first trading was at \$1.04\%\@1.04\% for December, with a light business at \$1.05. After the first half hour, December sold up to \$1.05\%. A quick drop to \$1.05\% followed, but without much business. The market later recovered somewhat, and the price hung for a considerable time around \$1.05\% and \$1.05\%, when better cable news made the feeling rather strong, and shorts began to buy back, and there was gradual appreciation to \$1.05\%. Later there was a reaction to \$1.05\%, and the market closed at \$1.05.

Corn was irregular at the start. There was a steady drop from \$46054\% for September to \$3\%. Receivers were generally free sellers for September against prospective consignments. On the turn there was good buying, partly by shorts who had a good profit in sight, and partly by operators who sold August and bought September, and there was a gradual raily to 55c early, sold off to \$3\% o. Note that the same time year and for cash onts imparted a stronger tone to the market, and prices advanced \%@1\% or reacting \%@\% c) use before the close, making the last prices \% to wer than those which prevailed at the same time yesterday. Receipts were enormous—411 cars.

The provision market was dull. September pork

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

deceived over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Hass.

Mesars. Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The trade in wheat today has been so light that it was about as featureless as a holiday. The close is about ½c lower than yesterday and 1½c lower than one week ago.

The local feeling is rather bearish, and the weakness in corn and anticipated large recepts next week the principal cause of the decline. The export buying was good and clearances very large. The inter will probably amount to about 6,500,000 bushels for the week. There is considerable interest manifested in corn just now. Receivers and country grain dealers are inclined to be quite bearish, owing to the liberal sales by farmers, and the indications are that the receipts will be very large the early part of next week. On the to be quite bearish, owing to the liberal sales by farmers, and the indications are that the receipts will be very large the early part of next week. On the other hand, the large holders of September corn are confident in their position, and think that, sithough the receipts may be large, the demand will be equally large and absord all offerings at a very slight decline. Trading was very 'irregular,' but the wheat market closed heavy in the buyers' favor, both for cash and futures.

closed heavy in the buyers' ravor, both for cash and futures.

The trade in the hog product has been very light all the week; scarcely anything doing today. The large stocks of mess pork continue to have a depressing influence, and it would appear to us in view of the scarcity and high price of breadstuffs in Europe and the extra good quality and low price of mess pork that there is liable to be a demand for the entire stock. If the Bussians are laying in large stores of food about their fortifications we think there is not about their fortifications we think there is not appear to be a constantial and easily handled of be surprised at any time to hear of large orders to buy for export. The price, however, may continue to be depressed until the end of the present month, when September contracts are all provided for.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS. ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 22—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra \$1.769.45; good to choice \$4.50,26.40.

Wheat, spot moderately active, unsettled and lower No. 2 red 1194,60114; in clevator; options sold at 16214 decline on weaker cables and foreign selling, advanced 15614; c., declined 4615 a moderatory; No. 2 red August and September 1114; December 1144. Corn, spot dull lower, and weak; No. 275 in elevator; options opened 46144 down, advanced 36614, c and closed irregular, September 1665, lower and fairly active August 77, September 71; October 71. October 71. October 71; October 72; October 73; October 73; October 74; October 74; October 74; October 75; October 75; October 75; October 76; Oct

CHICAGO, August 22—Cash quotations we lows: Mess pork \$19.12.5. Lard 8.55. Short 6.566.60. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.20@iclear sides boxed 7.25@7.50.
CINCINNATI, August 22—Pork barely \$10.75. Lard nominal; current make 8.375. I quiet; short ribs 6.75. Bacon steady; short

WILMINGTON, August 22—Turpentine firm at rosin firm; strained \$1.00; good strained \$1.00; tas at \$1.70; erude turpentine firm; hard \$1.20; yellov \$2.10; virgin \$2.10.

NEW YORK, August 22—Rosin ull but steady; mon to good strained \$1.36; \$1.40; turpentines quies steady at 354(\$374;

CHARLESTON, August 22—Turpentine steady at rosin firm; good strained \$1.36.

rosin firm; good strained \$1.15. SAVANNAH, August 22—Turpentin rosin firm at \$1.20@1.25.

Country Produce.
ATLANTA, August 22—Eggs 15:615.
ern ereamery 25:35c; choice Tennesses
grades 10:612½; Live poultry—Hens
chickens, large 18:25c; smail 10:215c Dr Tyrkeys—c, duoks—c, chickens—c, new 22.55(23:50 pb bbl. Sweet potatoes;
Honey—Strained 8:10c; in the comb 13
6:00 % obl. Cabbage 2c % lb. Grapes 4:64

Fresh medicine. following retail druggists have a supply of S.S.S. fresh from the factory: Elkin & Watson, Brown & Allen, Smith & Stoney, Sharp Bros., W. P. Smith & Co., Avary's drug store, Peacock & Legge, and C. O. Tyner.

# Cut Rates on Trunks. Cut Rates on Valises.

We have 200 more of those Sole Leather Cabinet Bags, slightly damaged by smoke and fire. Will sell now at \$3, former price \$5.50. Our beautiful \$15 Bridal Trunks, go now at \$10. 'Tis a pity to sacrifice such goods. Can't help it. We are overstocked. Here's a gem. A genuine Sole Leather Valise, 18-inch length, full shirt length, for \$3. The regular price is \$5. Look at our Sole Leather Club Bags.

Have cut the price down to \$1.50 from 33. No idle boast here, all facts. The goods talk for themselves. We have \$3,000 worth of Pocketbooks, Books and Fancy Card Cases that must go at half price.

Don't lose this grand opportunity of securing bargains. Go at once

# LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN.

Trunk Factory, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

NO.20 PEACHTREEST. \$4,000 buys 6-room house, lot 50x150 to 18-lley, on Ellis st.; close in; reasonable terms.

They are made of tough glass, which costs more than common glass, but not so much more as to make it impossible to sell them at the usual retail price; so the dealer gets less profit on them.

The dealer wants to know where his future chimney trade is to come from, if he sells chimneys that last forever. He secures the "good will " and good profits, as well.

"Pearl-top" is the chimney; Mac beth & Co., Pittsburgh, the makers.



FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Optician 58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building

SUMMER RESORTS.

# Southern Sanitarium WATER CURE.

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its 16 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.

Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

the city. etary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and ted to suit individual diseased conditions. conjunction with usual approved remedial its are employed the celebrated

### Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath,

improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric-vapor, chemical baths and all hydropathic or "Wate Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Sweedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending cases here, either for hydrotheraputic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure, Remedial facilities an especial boon for lavalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., 134 Capitel Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

# Oakland Heights Sanatorium ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Most Complete Heath Resort

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR THEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN
the south for persons who need rest and
medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as
well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled.
Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated.
The able is an important feature of the sanstorium.
Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells,
music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.
The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a
large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can
make them. Persons suffering with throat and
lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this
place. The medical management is under the diection of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jackor sanitorium, at Danswille. N. V.

place. The medical management is under the disction of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jacken sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y. The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and ware of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath lepartments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russian Roman moliere, thermo-electric, electronemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also weedish movements. Medical attendance and very form of treatment included in price of room. Scautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain centers.

gh the comfort and welfare of the sick are onsiderations, every opportunity is gives the desire to spend a pleasant and profit in here. Address for further particular

# Grand View Hotel,

TALLULAH FALLS, GA Altitude 2,400 feet; finest mineral water in the state; the only hotel situated in its own lovely part; fine orchestra, tenpin alley, and magnificent symming pool. There is no place that an invalid of pleasure seeker will find more pleasant than Instulah. Under new management. For rates appeals terms to families and commercial measurements of the seed of the seed

# \$500 REWARD. POINT HOTEL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR ANY place to be found on the American continent to urpass "Lookout Point," as regards location, cauty of surroundings and grandeur of natural conery. Reference, R. A. Hemphill, of The Conditution.

Rates reduced to \$10 per week; \$37.50 per monor Angust, September and October. Address
FRANK A. HERVEY,
Proprietor Point Hotel, Lockout Mt., Tenu.

TEL VENDON T Centrally Located Improvements. All the Latest Improvements. june 28 2m sun tue thu

A. B. Darling, Formerly Battle House, Mobile Hiram Hitchcock, Formerly St. Charles Hotel FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Square, New York. largest, best appointed and most liberall sed hotel in the city, with the most central lightful location. tiul location.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY,
fear Baltimore) for young ladies. \$225 per yea
th year. Modern conveniences, large campus
til faculty, thorough training, home comforts
and for catalogue.

BILL ARPS CHAI

HE AVENERS A HOWLING BYENA

Who Is Angry Recause Arp Favors I sioning the Widows of Confederate Se diers—New England's Rum Traffic.

"Fret not thyself because of evil doers."
The philosophic mind should always be calm and serene, though in these dog-days it is right hard to be composed when Sirius is exhaling his malignant influences and the bad spirits are filling the air and hatching discord among men. Paracelsus says that the air is not so full of flies in August as it is with invisible devils. of flies in August as it is with invisible devils.

But I know some that are visible, and
the Jewish Talmud says they did not
descend from Eve, but that Adam
had another wife called Lills,
and of her nothing was born but devils, and
they overrun the country until the flood. How
they dodged the deluge the Talmud does not tell us, but I reckon some of them had boats of their own. Certain it is that the germ of malignity was not altogether destroyed, and it has multiplied and replenished like bacteria, and has impregnated the souls of human kind to an alarming extent.

The wicked plotteth against the just, and guasheth upon him with his teeth.

I was ruminating about this because I had just received a paper from Hutchinson, Kans., called The Interior Herald, which seems to be the malignant republican organ of that region, and its editor came straight down from Madam Lilis, I reckon, and is quite proud of his pedigree. One of my random letters about pensions was his text—one of my mild, good-tempered, harmonizing letters that I thought would find a tender spot in the northern heart, for I was asking for pensions for our confederate widows; but it seems to have disturbed his tranquillity and he gnasheth upon us with his teeth and gives my letter great big double-column head lines, and then goes to using language upon us with malice aforethought. He is mad because we build monuments and decorate graves and make speeches and put into requisition "rivers of oratory and clouds and waves and cyclones of eloquence to laud the cause and the rebels and Jeff Davis, a murdering, thieving old rebel and traitor." His liver seems to be inflamed because some of the northern republi cans are crying out "forget and forgive."

"Let byegones be byegones," and he says they are in line following after Polk and Livingston and Terrell, who once led the robels, and that "if justice had been done, every mur-

Good gracious! what a sight of rope it would have taken. I'll bet this Herald man would

have got up a corner on jute.

Well, of course, all that sort of talk would be funny and fantastic if Hutchinson wasent right smart town of 8,000 people, and this paper the leading paper in it. What an editor says nowadays is of but little consequence if it expressed his individual opinion; but as a general rule the editor does not lead the people—he follows them—and so it looks bad to see the sign of so much hate and venom still existing among our western brethren. But certain it is that some of his subscribers have put off the red shirt and put

on a white one and sworn off from the party, and that is what is the matter. tions were settled, and that it was generally agreed that we might love and hor dead and build monuments and throw flowers and have reunions and hurrah for our side, considering that nothing but sentiment was left us. If a big boy whips a little boy he ought to be willing for the little fellow to cry some and shake his fist and threaten—many a schoolboy has vowed to whip the teacher when he got to be a man. That is about all we are doing—when we real That is about all we are doing—when we get grown we'll lick you. See if we don't. We'll do it anyhow if you'll walk ouside the corporation. I'll bet the editor of The Herald nevel was in the war or he wouldn't talk so big out hanging us. I'll bet he imposed on lit-boys at school and fudged when he played marbles. He is in a go down there and talk like he writes. He

says that a northern man is not safe down south and "is in danger of assassination or open brutal murder unless he proclaims his love for the lost cause and its treason." That is the same old lie that has been denounced a hundred times by northern republicans who live here, but it is no lie as far as the editor of The Herald is concerned. He woulden't be safe. His old carcass woulden't hold shucks by the time he got off the depot platform-our boys can stand slander and lies afar off, but a man must not bring it to them. So let Mr. Herald stay at home and shinne on his own side and we will send some mis sionaries up there as soon as we can.

have no language fitten to use on him. He can consider himself called all the appropriate things that Falstaff called Prince Hal and Prince Hal called Falstaff. We've got to send missionaries up north or the devil will get more than his share of that the devil will get more than his share of that people. Boston seems to be his headquarters right now. Mr. Fields saysin his last Evangelist that a ship has just sailed from Boston with a cargo of sixty thousand dollars' worth of rum for the negroes in Africa. He says the rum traffic between Boston and Africa from July.

1889, to July, 1890, was \$656,000, and from July, 1890 to July, 1891, was \$1,223,889, which is nearly double the year before. He says that one of the most forcible preachers in Boston asserted recently in his pulpit that the merchants engaged in this business were New England men, and were members of Christian churches. and his assertion has not been contradicted. Mr. Fields says: "This traffic is as disgraceful to humanity as is the slave trade, against which we are fond of protesting. It is carried on not by ignorant Arabs, but by cultured Bostonians. How long shall the church go on spending money and invaluable lives for the Christianizing of Africa, and at the same time shutting its eyes to the demonizing of this

country by the rum traffic?" That is a conundrum that we can't answer. It has been long since demonstrated that New England cared nothing for the negro. Old England won't stop the traffic in opium with the Chinese. Neither will New England stop selling rum to the negro as long as there is money in it. Five hundred dollars a year to the church will hide many a barrel in the hold of a yearsel. Rev. Joe Cook decounced Henry. of a vessel. Rev. Joe Cook denounced Henry Grady and his speech in Boston, because he told the truth about the negro, and Cook was told the truth about the negro, and Cook was cheered to the encore, and he boasted that what he said would be published in over two thousand northern papers and would be believed wherever read, and all of Mr. Grady's clap-trap would go for naught. That is the kind of reception that Rev. Cook gave Henry Grady's overture for peace. And Rev. Theodore Cuyler says that Rev. Cook is a great and good man and he has lately enjoyed his companionship immensely. And so I am done with Cook and Cuyler, too. I have no respect for a man who companions

I have no respect for a man who companions with a man who denounced Grady's Boston speech, and keeps on denouncing us for what we didn't do. Rev. Cuyler wouldn't have denounced it, but I'm afraid he would hire a man to do his cursing.

told him that his great grandenother told him that Pocahoutas was not her name, but it was was Tetchee, and was not a daughter of Powham: that she fell in love with Homer Castalwain, a white man, and this made her Indian lover Bankee mad, and one day while she was gathering corn he and his followers seized her and carried her away to his tribe. Castalwain sppealed to Captain John Smith for aid to recover his girl, and Smith got old Powhatan to lend him some of his warriors, and they made a raid and recaptured the maid and Bankee, too, and Powhatan ordered Bankee to have his brains beaten out with a club, and just as the club was raised to strike the blow Tetchee threw herself in the way and saved his life—not from love but from pity—and she soon after married Homer Castalwain, and this old farmer who tells the story is her last this old farmer who tells the story is her

Well, now it is all wrong to try to spoil the old-time honored story—a story made sacred by the traditions of our fathers, but fortunately reserved the colonial history of Virginia, written in 1624, and Captain Smith himself writes the story of Pocahontas and calls her "King Powhatan's dearest daughter," and tells how she laid her own head upon his and saved him from death and how John Rolfe fell in love with her and married her, and she was afterwards called Lady Rebecca.
Captain John Smith then wrote a letter to
Princess Queen Anne of Great Britain, begging that the marriage might be recognized by er and approved.

Rolfe also wrote a letter to Sir Thomas Dale in 1615, giving his reasons for marrying an Indian, which letter I have before me, as pose that there is any event of colonial history more carefully preserved and authenticated than this heroic act of Pocahontas, and I hope that our children's faith in it will not be destroyed by this uncertain narrative of the last living decendent of somebody named Tetehee. Let the old farmer die in his faith if he wants BILL ARP.

MY DUEL-A SKETCH.

He was a little Frenchman, with a sharp nose, and everything he did was with that per-fect ease and politeness peculiar to the French. His gracefulness worried me. His airs, coupled with his French style, maddened me, and in my madness I thought that everything he did was done in order to call my attention o the fact that he was French.

The outcome of it was a challenge. It was accepted. As the challenged party he had the choice of weapons. He chose swords.

The duel had commenced. The little Frenchman was an excellent swordsman, and, although at the club I was considered no mean antagonist, I foresaw that I was no match for my opponent.

no blood had been shed, but it was to be to the death.

The little Frenchman was playing on the defensive, and had just parried a thrust en tierce. Now was the time for me to perform my favorite feint. This I did, with all the rapidity I could command, and made a terrible lunge. But my antagonist was prepared. He parried so closely and quickly that my sword, gliding along his, passed between his arm and body. I knew that all was over with me. After I made the thrust, and before I could recover, my opponent had his sword at my throat.

throat.

I could not move. I was paralyzed with fear. Every instant seemed a lifetime. I tried to imagine how it would feel to have my throat pierced by a sword. I thought of how generous I would have been and given the Frenchman another chance for his life.

During all this the Frenchman stood immovable, but as soon as he saw the look of dumb fear portrayed on my countenance a aneer came over his cold, pale face, and with a quick, upward thrust he drove the point of his sword into my face.

With the sfing of pain all my courage came back, and when—

I awoke that self-same mosquito that had singled me out amongst men gave me a part-ing stab and sailed away without making any excuses whatever, and as I turned ouer in bed I vowed mentally never more to eat cold beef

for supper.

And I mean it, for a few more such nights will turn my hair gray. Percival Blipp.

# Capital Female College

28-29-30 Angier Terrace, Capitol Ave.

With its greatly enlarged quarters, this school has also a greatly enlarged faculty, including, in addition to its former teachers, Mrs. A. E. Cox, sciences; Miss Williams, mathematics; Professor Collonge, French and Italian; Miss Knight, vocal music; Miss Allen, kindergarten; and music and art teachers just from the north. Session opens September 14, 1891.

For particulars, apply to principal at 30 Angier For particulars, apply to principal at 30 Angier Terrace, or call at Lester & Kuhrt's, or Phillips & Crew's for catalogue.

# SHORTHAND.

Southern School of-18 E. Hunter Street Atlanta, Ga.—Telephone 526.

Best shorthand school in the south. Over 500 graduates in lucrative positions. Large catalogue and book of testimonials sent free.

"Graham sile the only system of value."—Boston Lorental of Compared.

"Graham's lis the only system of value."—Boston Journal of Commerce.

"Graham's is the only complete system in the world."—Manufacturers' Gazette.

"Graham's Handbook is the product of the maturest judgment, artistic taste, and reportorial skill."—Newburyport Herald.

"Graham's Handbook is the most elaborate, thorough and able exposition of shorthand that has ever been issued." Wm. Anderson, reporter New York Herald.

"After taking lessons four weeks I took a position at a good salary."—Mrs. B. T. Bally, sten. to Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

A. C. BRISCOE, Manager.

L. W. ARNOLD, Ast't Man'g'r.

MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

# Georgia Military Institute.

CLOSED BY GEN'L. SHERMAN In 1864,

REORGANIZED BY EX-CADETS In 1891,

Will begin exercises Sept. 9th, at the Moreland Park Academy. For catalogues, address

> CHAS. M. NEEL, Superintendent

irginia female Institute

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL \_\_OF\_\_

# SHORTHAND

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We teach the simplest as well as the most legi-ble system of Shorthand ever written, in fact, the system is so simple that it can be taught success-

and we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way to persons who cannot come to Atlanta.

Mr. W. B. Kennedy says: "I am well pleased with the progress I have made through your splendid method of mail instruction. I think the system taught by you is so simple that any one can readily understand it." Mr. H. E. Cook says: "I am very much pleased rith your method of teaching by mail, as well as

with your method of teaching by the system taught."
Regarding the system taught by us. The New York Times says: "This is the latest and in most respects by far the best book on phonography that has yet been published."
The New York Tribune: "It will doubtless take the precedence of all previous manuals on the

The New York World: "An attempt, and we think a successful one, to remove many of the incongruities of the system as it has been written." From The Nation, New York: "By far the best book on phonography that exists."

From The Brooklyn Times: "It is the most easily read of all the styles."

Illustrated catalogue, also "a little book" giving much valuable information concerning shorthand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

# Crichton's School

# The Gordon School W. E. MEAGLEY, HEAD MASTER

igewood Avenue and Ivy Street, september 7th. Send name for catalogue. Office hours, 3 to 5 p. m.

EAST END GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Will open Monday, September 7, 1891. The course of study and books used will be those of the first six grades of the public schools of Atlanta. Tuition free to all white children of proper age whose parents reside on any lands bought of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, whether as owners or tenants of owners. Other children will be taught at a moderate cost. Apply to Aaron Haas, president, or William A. Haygood, chairman school committee.

# Atlanta Classical School 68½ PEACHTREE ST.

B. T. Hunter, A. M... English, Drawing, Science DeWitt C. Ingle, A. M. Latin, Greek, Mathematic S. R. Webster (Moore's Business College). . . . .

# Select School for Girls. 431 PEACHTREE ST.

MRS. G. H. DeJARNETTE, Prin'l. 1788 MINNA FISCHER, FRENCH AND GER-Minan; Miss L. C. Beard, Kindergarten; Music Department to be supplied. The Berlitz system of toaching French and German will be continued. Monthly lectures on Physics by Dr. 1. S. Kopkins. School opens September 7th.

FOR YOUNG LADIES and practical. Heated by steam; new Pianos; Builder of the Faculty. For catalogue address Pres't Nashville, Tenn.

# MICC HANNA'C CCHOOL MIOO IIAMNA O OUIIUUL

Will reopen Monday, September 7th for its fourth school year. This is a thoroughly graded school, embracing all departments, mathematics a specialty. Music department is in charge of Mrs. S. J. Hanna. A full and competent corps of teachers will be employed. The Berlitz School of Languages, Prof. Collonge, director, being established in the same building, exceptional advantages will be afforded for the study of German. French, Spanish and Italian For particulars apply to the principal MISS B. H. HANNA, No. 15 E. Cain St. june14sun wed to aep6

PANTOPS ACADEMY. Near CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
For Boys and Young Men. Send for Ostalogue.
John B. Sampson, A. M., Principal.
july30-18t E 0 D

SELECT SCHOOL 38 W. PEACHTREE ST

(ESTABLISHED 1876.)
Miss Junia McKinley, principal. Fall term begins Monday, Angust 31, 1891. Careful training and thorough instructions in Primary, Grammar and High School grades. Music pupils received. Special classes in College Preparatory courses for boys and girls. Number limited.

ang2-1m-sun wed fri

# WESLEYAN INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

Opens Sept. 17, 1891. One of the mst tghohoron and attractive Schools for young ladies in thsouth. Conservatory course in music. Twenty a five teachers and officers. Situation beautiful. Climate unsurpassed. Pupils from twenty states. Terms low. Special inducements to persons at a distance. For the superior advantages of this celebrated Virginia school, write for a catalogue to the president,

W. A. HARRIS.D. D. Staunton, Va.
july19-2m sun wed fri wk eow

# FAUQUIER INSTITUTE

HOLLINS INSTITUTE,
The 49th acasion will open Sept. 16th, 1-91. Eelectic
courses of study in Languages, Literature, Science,
Music, Arl, Elloution, etc., are provided under high
standards—with fine facilities and superior management. The equipment is ample and comfortable

dount Vernon Institute.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co

NO CASH. ALL TIME.

TO THOSE WHO BUILD AT ORMEWOOD

Just outside city limits, beyond Grant park; on dummy line to Soldiers' Home. CASH PRICES ON LONG TIME. Call for plats. Large lots. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

\$12,500 for a tract at West End that is assessed at \$18,000; is surrounded by streets, and covered with beautiful oak grove; a big thing in this to the one who buys now and subdivides it.
\$10,500 for new, central renting and resident property, near Peachtree street, for which \$1,200 a year reat has been refused; two new houses, all modern improvements; corner lot.
\$350 buys high, level, shady lot. 50x120 feet, to alley; inside city limits; right at Capitol avenue, and in first-class neighborhood; a bargain, SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Large, level, shady lot, adjoining the beautifu home of Mr. Jack J. Spalding and immediately in front of Colonel Pat Calhoun's. Low price and very liberal terms. No prettier lot on the street. Must be sold in a few days or will be withdrawn from the market.

Must be sold in a few days or will be withdrawn from the market.

\$350 for high, level and shady lot, just a few yards from Capitol avenue, in first-class neighborhood; covered with beautiful grove. Is 50x120 feet to alley. Inside city limits. Easy terms.

\$1,000 each for a number of very attractive South Boulevard lots at Grant Park, 55x190 feet each to alley. Unusually liberal terms to those who will build.

Bleckley avenue lots, between Peachtree and Piedmont avenue.

Peachtree lots and Peachtree homes in good variety.

lison avenue and Center street lots, owden street lots. on the Boulevard lots on and near dummy.

acres on E. T., V. & G. railroad, 5-r dwelling, fruit, vineyard, new barn and stables, plank fences, land high and level, pretty grove, three miles from Kimball house, \$500 per acre.

lacres, three miles from union depot, on E. T., V. & G. railroad, with about \$00 feet on that and the A. & Fla. railroad, water, grove, etc. \$200 per acre.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO. Corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

# W. A. Osborn & Co.

# Edward Parsons. Real Estate Broker,

Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands For Sale.

Jellico Coal, Wholesale or in Carload Lota.

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 60 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of \$000,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.

him.

No. 104—3,600 acres coal land in north Georgia; this coal and coke have been analyzed, showing a high grade, suitable for blast furnace cokes second to none in the south; price \$35 per acre, or will sell within next 30 days one-half interest in above property for \$60,000. A plat of this property to be seen in my office.

No. 105—Lot 60, 100 feet to a 10-foot aliey, between South Pryor and Loyd streets, froming on Trinity ave. A snap at \$100 per foot, ½ cash, ½ 12 months, ½ 2 years.

No. 113—I aminstructed by the proprietor, who is compelled by the death of a near relative to sell his farm of 90 acres and go west, has administrator of a large estate. The farm adjoins the city of Fort Valley. No expense has been spared in making a beautiful home, laying out this farm with carriage drives, pleasure grounds; also a carp fish pond. There are now in full bearing 1,100 LeConte and Kelfer pears; the last season's crop was sold at \$3 per bushel on the trees. 500 Elbertas and other peach trees, 300 pecan trees, some in full bearing; also a large quantity wild goose plums and a large strawberry bed. One crop from the above fruit will pay the purchase money. Also 35 acres of good corn, a large hay crop, a large sweet potato field, with 2 good horses, i mule, buggy, wagon, farm implements. The whole I offer at \$4,200. The improvements on the farm have cost more than I ask for this property. Call on me early, it must be sold.

EDWARD PARSONS.

5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.,

Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together withfale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 200 W. Peters et., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please cells and see him at either or both places and he will try to please you. Terms cash.

# FOR SALE.

A new 8-room house with hot and cold water and automatic gas lighting, on prominent thoroughfare; paved. Parties wishing to get a home will find it to their interest to investigate this offer. Electric and horse cars in one block of place. Terms one-third cash, 6 and 12 months. Must be sold before September 1st. Address F. S. H., Constitution.



Notice, Architects and Builders DLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILD

ing a stone jail and brick residence attached, not xceeding in cost \$5,000, in Douglasville, Douglas ounty, Ga., will be received at my office in said ounty until 12 o'clock of Tuesday, September 1, county until 12 o'clock of 'Intercey, Department 1891.

Each plan filed must be accompanied with a guaranteed estimate of cost. And each builder bidding will be required to give bond with approved security that the building will be put up in strict accordance with the plans and specifications adopted, and that the building will be completed and turned over to the county complete and ready for use without any further cost to the county than that named in contract. And that the county will be held free from all patent fees and other extra charges that might arise.

Based at up offer, the August 11 list. REAL ESTATE SA

SO S. BROAD STREET.

We offer now the best bargain that have ever seen sin we have been in the real estate business, I will pay easily in the next 12 months 3 per cent. Come in an see us. Easy payments You can't afford to miss this. Goldsmith 30 S. Broad St.

# Atlanta Real Estate Er-

5 S. Pryor St. Atlanta Ga FARMS! FARMS!

We have a large list of farms for sale authority that there has never been a better time to by a now. The trend of the times as trime to by a pie moving from the cities to the county. In politicians are buying farms so as to be farmers' Altiance and take the full benefit of subtreasury bill or become governors, commen, etc. Millionaires are buying farms they may distribute the wealth wrung from state through the land. All this mean temprices for American products, and therefore the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the first will be gained to the following from our large list, and comben great bar gains:

Nice farm of 325 acres, 2½ miles from the first will be gained to the first product of bottom land set in bermand grass; indeed the first product of bottom land set in bermand grass; indeed the first product of bottom land set in bermand grass; indeed the first product of t

Nice home on Courtland avenue

The finest lot on Rawson street.

Stonewall and Nelson streets.

Cheapest ot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and

REAL ESTATE

S3,500—Inman Park Edgewood ave lot, lies been fully, and must be sold; 80x200.

33,600 for 90 acres land just out of limits of Ye Valley. One of the finest fruit farms in Segla; nice improvements—windmill, etc., pecan trees in bearing. All kinds of fruit Place in fine order.

2,000—New 6-r h at East End, near dummy as school; lot 100x200; ½ cash.

33,500—5-r cottage and 3 acres land, fronting 6.

R. R. and near dummy; just this side Decision of the lot 100x200; ½ cash.

31,000 will buy a lot near the Boulevard that up prove a good investment; 50x190.

2,900—Glimer street, 5-r cottage, near Continuation of the lot of the Place is a good investment. \$2,400—Jackson st lot, shaded, 60 feet from:

Office, 10 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

3 MARIETTA ST. HOMES acreage property and lots is all of the city at strictly summer.



agent for tickets via Cuisago? It so, a nati and Indianapolis. Cincinnat, Dayton and Monon positively the ting Puliman vestibuled trains, st team beans vestibuled trains, st M. H. Mo

TOL. XXIII.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION

Story Building in Pa Fifty Persons NEW YORK, August 2. us and terrific accide rnoon jat 12:30 o'cloc tween Greenwich street At that time the stre

harrying people and he First, a small, white, est from the ground 72 and 174 Park place. all roar, followed by mass of brick, stone hurled thirty-five feet more than a second co elapsed before the front 22 and 74, fell, crashing

The great walls rolled ith an undulating mo first, but then more ray, and in a moment liek or stone standing or between the dividi There did not remain nce of what had be ne an apparently stre ad timber filled half

At first there was no sign ntion of those who were steam, which was

A number of electric wire own, but fortunately the transfer of from all but one y in the middle of College piace, spitefully flashing out hid. Fear of the elect nense crowds to surge : In the meantime fire h

ue some of the are driven from their pos as spreading rapidly. I e other side of the ruins e elevator shaft at the rock of buildings, of w 4 were part.

For a time the escaping, but as that died or headway. If the fire are been on the scene at the terrible effec was, the first contingent of not appear until five n dition of Murray stre arch street. One hose on College place, E anging down just above all force of firemen did he headway of the fire wa

THE TRAINS D While the flames were the building and unrestrated in the crowd in on the Ninth aven ng slowly directly by the Trains continued to run al hough later only on the do or of No. 74, in which

seer about twenty-five per dent happened. In the u building there was a large people, employed by a fir and in other trades. It is many people were employed but it is presumed that it were not out getting some in the building. For could not be sufficiently the firemen to make any the firemen to make any the dead and wounded ar the wildest sort of con the number of people cau

Dead an injured people com the debris in the str een passing in front of hey toppled outwards. een identified, is named been identified, is named Johnson City, Tenn. He plial and found to have de the skull. Trepanning we dead children and one livi fured child, were taken of coffamiles of janitors of the same block, and were pla The first body found place, ten feet from the cutest thickness of bricks. Secaped from the rear and Greenwich street. Thes

secaped from the rear and Greenwich street. These cooks and other employed and others who had been the wrecked buildings. Policemen and firemen Greenwich street through they reached the cella wrecked building. Into hole and took out three they could see others fas could fat assist them becreamed them. So there determining the exact exits cause.

WHO OCCUPIED T The building which we plosion covered city lo fart place, and was five walls divided it into a second story. Leo Boses lighty-first street, occup seement of No. 70. He int and bronze. Eigh aployed in the basemen ployed in the basemen ployed in the basemen ployed in the basemen

MS! FARMS! rge list of farms for sale and never been a better time to buy do of the times is towards many of the times of times

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, st., Kimball House, Atlanta, Go

INDRIX & CO

L ESTATE,

bearing. All kinds of truster, at East. End, near dummy and 200; ¼ cash, and 3 acres land, fronting fedummy; just this side Deastra ful Peachtree home; cheaptreesterne; 50x190.

et, 5-r cottage, near Courting acc is four blocks from carried for the courting for the courting feducation of the courting feducation of the courting for courting for the courting for capital street lot, near Clarks. The the cheapest offered.

ething on Capitol ave that is disvery cleap, and corner let on Pullian investment. investment. ot, shaded, 60 feet front.

E. Alabama St phone, 363.



# THIS PAPER CONTAINS THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1891.

THEIRD PART Pages 17-22

TOL. XXIII.

FELL WITH A GRASH, AND PIFTY LIVES WERE CRUSHED

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK

wed by the Collapse of a Large Five-Story Building in Park Place—Over Fifty Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, August 22.-A most disasous and terrific accident occurred this afternoon jat 12:30 o'clock in Park place, stween Greenwich street and College place At that time the street, was filled with harrying people and heavily-laden wagons and trucks.

First, a small, white, vaporish cloud burst from the ground floor of Nos. 70, 12 and 174 Park place. Then was heard a roar, followed by an irruption and a mass of brick, stone and timber was hurled thirty-five feet heavenward. Not more than a second could possibly have elapsed before the front walls of Nos. 70, 17 and 74, fell, crashing into the street. FALLING OF THE WALLS.

The great walls rolled and swelled out with an undulating motion until, slowly at first, but then more rapidly, they gave way, and in a moment there was not a stick or stone standing above the first foor between the dividing walls.

There did not remain the slightest sem blance of what had been three seconds before an apparently strong and well-conted building. A mass of brick, stone and timber filled half the width of the

At first there was no sign of fire. The attion of those who were gathered from all arters was attracted by the sound of escaping steam, which was spouting forth from a pope which had been broken by the falling

DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRES. A number of electric wires had been torn

down, but fortunately the current had been turned off from all but one, but that one wire lay in the middle of College place and Park mense crowds to surge from one side of the

In the meantime fire had broken out and was licking the lower part of No. 68. At least ifty men had clamored upon the ruin, hoping to rescue some of the unfortunate people wn to be buried in the rubbish. They rere driven from their post by the fire, which was spreading rapidly. It had burst out on the other side of the ruins and ran rapidly up the elevator shaft at the main entrance of the block of buildings, of which Nos. 70, 72 and

FIGHTING THE FIRE.

For a time the escaping steam fought the fre, but as that died out the element made nore headway. If the fire department could are been on the scene at the time of the exdon the terrible effect of the fire could are been prevented in a large part. As it was the first contingent of the department did dodon. The delay was due to the blocked lition of Murray street and Park place at Church street. One hose cart came tearing lown College place, Electric wires were hanging down just above the horses' heads. The driver of the cart, with his bare hands, earlessly grasped a wire which had caught on his seat and flung it over his head. When the fall force of firemen did at last get to work he headway of the fire was soon checked by

THE TRAINS DELAYED.

While the flames were bursting forth from ctions, the crowd was horrified to see a train on the Ninth avenue elevated road glidng slowly directly by the burning building. rains continued to run all the afternoon, aligh later only on the down track.

There was a cheap restaurant on the ground floor of No. 74, in which it is thought there were about twenty-five persons when the accident happened. In the upper pertion of the building there was a large number of working people, employed by a firm of lithographers and in other trades. It is not known how many people were employed in these places, but it is presumed that most of them who ere not out getting something to eat, were a the bullding. For two hours the fire in the building. For two hours the fire could not be sufficiently subdued to permit the firemen to make any effort to extricate the dead and wounded and in the meantime the wildest sort of conjectures concerning the number of people caught in the ruins, flew

TAKING OUT THE DEAD.

Dead an injured people were being exhumed from the debris in the street—people who had been passing in front of the buildings when they toppled outwards. One of these, who has been identified, is named M. F. Barrett, of son City, Tenn. He was taken to a ho and to have depressed fracture of he skull. Trepanning was resorted to. Two lead children and one living, but a badly inured child, were taken out. They belonged offsmiles of janitors of the buildings on the same block, and were playing in the streets.

The first body found was lying in Park place, ten feet from the curbstone, under three feet thickness of bricks. Some people had escaped from the rear and side of the ruins in Greenwich street. These were principally Greenwich street. These were principally cooks and other employes of the restaurant and others who had been in the basement of the wrecked buildings.

Policemen and firemen made their way from enwich street through the basements until hey reached the cellar wall of the first arecked building. Into this they knocked a hele and took out three people. They say they could see others fast in the ruins, but could see others because the flames surded them. So there is no means as yet of mining the exact extent of the disaster or

WHO OCCUPIED THE BUILDING The building which was wrecked by the explosion covered city lots Nos. 70, 72 and 74, Park place, and was five stories high. Brick walls divided it into three parts up to the second story. Leo Bosenfeld, of No. 103 East Eight. Sec. Eighty-first street, occupied the first floor and lasement of No. 70. He was a dealer in gold paint and bronze. Eight young women were

amployed in the basement.

Frederick W. T. Rippe, of 182 West Seventyant street, dealer in drugs, had his store on
the ground floor of No. 72, and occupied the
sement for the storage of his stock. frew Peterson's restaurant was on the discor of No. 74, and his kitchen was in

the fourth nour and their printing.

The building was said to be owned by a Mr.

Crane, who recently bought it, and was said to be insured for \$75,000. Property in the building was said to be worth not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. M'KINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH. The Campaign Opened in Ohio-The Galh-NILES, O., August 22.—The republican state campaign opened here today amid a great

demonstration, over thirty thousand strangers being in town. Ex-President Hayes arrived this morning, and Colonel A. L. Conger came in from Akron at the head of a strong delegation, and T. W. Morgan brought a delegation of 500 from Alliance, and another special train, oaded to the platforms, came from Paines ville, and a cavalry company, fifty strong, from Sharpsville. The city is handsomely decorated. There was a great parade and industrial display in the afternoon, closing with an address by Major McKinley—his first speech in the

was occupied by Ellis & McDonald, printers, whose offices extended from No. 70 to No. 76. Leibler & Maas, lithographers, occupied the upper part of the building, having their offices on the third floor, the lithographic istones on the fourth flour and their printing presses in the ton story.

campaign.

HIS VIEWS ON SILVER.

The following is a synopsis of what Mr. McKinley had to say upon silver:

The democratic platform of Ohio declares for
the free and unlimited comage of the silver of the
world. The republican platform stands in opposition to anything short of a full and complete
dollar, and approves of the legislation of the last
congress, which is a mighty bulwark for the protection of silver.

congress, which is a mighty bulwark for the protection of silver.

The free coinage demanded by the democratic platform means that all the silver of the world can be brought to the mints of the United States and coined at the expense of the government; that United States mints must receive 412½ grains of silver, worth 80 cents the world over, and coin therefrom, a silver dollar which by the flat of the government is to circulate among the people as a full dollar.

government is to circulate among the people as a full dollar.

It does not take a very wise man to see that this short dollar will become, in time, the exclusive circulating medium of the country. The gold dollar will be taken from the circulating medium of the country and hoarded, and the effect will be that the circulating medium will be reduced to the extent of the gold now circulating, and we will be compelled to do the business of the country with the silver dollar exclusively. We have not been able to secure an international ratio which all the nations of the world would adopt, and with free coinage the United States would be still further removed from any international agreement. Nations which are on a silver basis alone are the poorest nations of the world, and are in constant financial disturbance and monetry disorder.

The danger of free coinage has been pointed out over and over again by leading statesmen of both political parties, and no one has spoken with greater ability on the democratic side than ex-President Cleveland.

Governor Campbell declared that, while he had his doubts about it, he was willing to chance free coinage.

Under present conditions the country can-

his doubts about it, he was writing to chance a coinage.

Under present conditions the country cannot afford to chance it. If there is to be any profit in the free coinage of silver it should go to the government, as it has ever since the Bland-Allison act. This new declaration would take it from the government and give it to the silver producers. No class of people would suffer so much from the 80-cent dollar as the wage earner and agriculturist. I am in favor of a double standard, but I am not in favor of free and unlimited coinage until the nations of free and unlimited comage until the nat of the world join us in guaranteeing to silver status which their laws now accord to gold.

TWO SUITES FOR LIBEL

Entered by an Excited Citizen of Ala-

Anniston, Ala., August 22.—[Special.]—The Hefin New Era has two libel suits on hand, one for \$20,000 and the other for \$15,000.

They were brought about thus: Some two months ago one W. R. Hunnicutt wrote a letter which was published in The Cleburne Plowbo severely criticising and denouncing The New Era. The editors replied to his letter in very severe lan-guage. A few days later one of the editors, W. A. Porter, and Hunnicutt met on the street and a Henry in which he claims to have been damage to the amount of \$15,000 by being hit in the face with a short plank in the hands of one of the editors. In commenting on the two suits The New Era says: "Now, the editor of The New Era expects Hunnicutt and Jeff Henry to recover about \$60,000 out of their suits." The New Era has not been the aggressor in these newspaper wars, but when any one thinks that he can assail The New Era, its editor, or the party it represents, and not be vigorously replied to, be has made a miscalculation, for be it known that we will take nothing lation, for be it known that we will take nothing back that we have said, and shall continue our defense as long as type and ink will express it for us. As to the law suits, we ask for no better vindication of our course than we expect at the hands of a jury. In the meantime, we shall endeavor to see that our assailants have an opportunity to get the same kind of vindication, if they are entitled to it. The New Era will continue to advocate the principles of democracy and defend the right, if some sues it every week for damages

HE IS A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL.

Frank Almy" Turns Out to Be George
'Abbott, an Escaped Convict.
HANOVER, N. H., August 22.—It has been

established beyond doubt that "Frank Almy" is none other than George H. Abbott, who es caped from the Windsor, Vt., state prison about six years ago. Warden Oakes and two superintendents from Windsor this morning positively identified him as the man sentenced. This explains his anxiety to know when captured how much of his previous history had been learned, and his assertion that he was a southerner, and connected with some of the best families in the south. He is the son of ctable parents who lived in Salem,

When he escaped from prison he had served six years of a sentence of fifteen years, given im on nine indictments for burglary, to he had pleaded guilty. Over his head was hanging charges without number. He was a criminal of abandoned type. When he was formerly captured he had fought as desperately as in this last case and in his career of crim he has received about twenty wounds. Am his exploits before being sent to prison was an escape from a sheriff who had him in and robbing the sheriff of his rifle and \$800 in cash. He once ran a mile and a half with nothing on but a shirt to escape capture.

WILL BE REDEEMED.

The Four and a Half Per Cents After 2d

of September. Washington, August 22.—Secretary Foster said this morning that the department proposed to redeem, on presentation after September 2d, all outstanding 4½ per cent bonds not continued at 4 per cent, and consequently that there is no ground, whatever, for the impression prevailing in some quarters that interest will continue to be paid after September 2d, on the nontime to be paid after September 2d, on the non-extended bonds. Receipts from customs at New York during the first twenty days of August were \$7,198,235, or \$1,468,780 less than the correspond-ing period last year. The net gold in the treasury, coin and bullion, has increased from \$117,667,722 July 1st last, to \$128,308,813 August 20th.

George and Walthall Safe. JACKSON, Miss., August 22.—[Special.]—Alcorn county today nominated three legislative candidates favorable to the re-election of George and Waithall, which gives the senators over 100 votes, should the democratic nominees all be elected. Barksdale has forty votes in case the nominees favorable to him are all elected.

Neturn of the Commissioners.
Vicronia, B. C., August 22.—The United States omnissioners to Behring sea have returned to anaino on the steamer Albatross, having consided their labors. The British commissioners a also returning, and will reach Victoria in a wdays.

THE DIRTY DOG

WHO INTRODUCED MOSBY'S DAUGH-TER TO A CONVICT.

MICKIEWICZ DENOUNCED BY MOSBY,

Him, and Denounces Him as a Liar

and a Swindler

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—[Special.] Beverly C. Mosby, son of Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous guerrilla chieftain, who a ouple of weeks since shot at Count Mickiew icz, whom he held partially responsible for the engagement of his sister to "Shoebox" Miller, replied this evening to Mickiewicz's strictures upon himself in very caustic terms.

"It is perhaps foolish to make a reply," said he, "to the strictures of this Russian adventurer. He is known the world over as an in famous impostor and mountebank, and the version which he ventures of the difficulty his reputation as the most unconscienable of I will not, however, be quiet longer, after I have the occasian to shoot at the men

THE APOLOGY WITHDRAWN. "A hypothetical apology was elicited from

me, brought by a desire to avoid publicity, not from the fear of prosecution, which he threatnewspapers got hold of the matter. I regret that my letter was backed. The apo which it conveyed I retract unreservedly. So far as it concerns Mickiewicz himself, it was based upon the assumption stated therein, which I find without truth. THE COUNT'S INFAMY.

people as to the so-called concession from China, he would have thrust ignominy on a family which had never harmed him nor his. Mickiewicz's statements to the press are a tissue of malignant falsehoods. I unearthed the record of Miller myself, He had never breathed a word to me which conveyed the slightest intimation of his pal's character, though I knew positively that he had been aware of it for months. There was no separa tion between them until after I returned from Pittsburg two weeks ago.

hisconduct. That is a miserable lie, for what in the name of heaven had I to thank him for Lastly, Mickiewicz expresses the belief that my mind is not well balanced. With himself as a standard, he is right. I have never been a rogue. A fellow like him who has been spared from a den of Enropean corruption in the land which affords him an asylum has been incarcerated for petty larcenycreature that is today clandestinely working the American public, is one whose con mentaries on the decorous are a travesty, and whose enmity is an honor." UNCLE JERRY'S WORK.

Judge Hare, of Texas, who was quite a luring the fifty-first congress, speaking today of the Uncle Jerry Rusk's rain-making arrangements in the Lone Star State, says:

This rain-making business is a great thing.

If they are going to make rain down in that dry country, there is no telling what will hap-pen next. If the results reported from there recently are sustained by future experim there will be nothing in the world like it. It is all beyond my com-prehension, but, since they got the talking machine, I am ready for anything in the way of scientific wonders. The telegraph and other great inventions of the age have been a source of wonder to me, but when the

talking machine came along I threw up my hands. That was beyond me. That they have begun to command the rains cannot astonish me, but it is a great thing, and will be of incalculable value to the country.' THE EXTRA SESSION

ernor Hogg would call an extra session of the legislature, though there was a great deal of talk about it among the people. He thought the governor would be afraid for the legislature to meet on account of the senatorial situation. He said he thought that whenever new senator could be elected Judge Culberson would be very apt to be the man. Mills, he said, was very strong in the state, but he had some of the bitterest sort of enemies. All his controversies had been fierce, and he had never attempted to avoid enmities. In the prohibition controversy he got some of the ultra church people down on him. Culberson, on the other hand, he said, had made very few enemies in the state, and was generally recoggnized as a man of ability.

"If he wants the speakership," Judge Hare said, "I believe he can get it whenever the election occurs."

THE SPEAKERSHIP RACE. A member of Tammany, who is interested in the speakership, was in Washington today, and said that the New York delegation will be divided as follows: One for Mills, six for McMillian and the rest of the twenty-three for Crisp. The unit rule will be followed, he says, and therefore Crisp will get the votes of the entire delegation except the one for Mills, Mr. Tracy, who will vote for the Texan regardless of what the rest do.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER

Tracked Across the Continent by Offi-

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22.—[Special.]—Great excitement prevailed at Lumberton, Robeson county, today. It was due to the arrival there of D. A. McDougal, who is charged with murdering his uncle, the Hon. Simon Connelly, in that county last May. He was searched for all over the country. Pinkerton's men finally located him at Albany, Lynn county, Oregon, under the name of D. H. McLawrin. McDougal told the officer he was the man wanted, and showed no surprise at being arrested. He today formally declined to talk about the murder and his alleged connection with it. McDovgal is either the most innocent or guilties of men. He is a stalwart and handsome man, with an intelligent forehead, and looks one square in the face when he talks. Connelly's life was insured for McDougal's benefit. This is believed to have been the motive of the murder. McDougal was disguised as a negro when he committed it, and enticed his uncle from the house.

MIDDLESBOROUR, Ky., August 22.—[Special.]—Edward Cotter, while returning home last evening, dropped suddenly dead. He came here from Rochester, N. Y., was a member of George H. Thomas post of Chicago, and belonged to regiment one hundred and eight of New York.

Death of the Governor's Mother. JACKSON, Miss., August 22.—[Special.]—Gov-ernor Stone last night received the news of the death of his aged mother at Henderson, Tenn., and left for that place immediately. Opelika's First Bale of Cotton

OPELIKA, Ala., August 22. [Special.]—Opelika ecetved its first bale of cotton on the 20th instant, everal days later than usual. It was raised by Mr. lobert Combs, near Oneseta, in Chambers county, and sold 22 feets are considered.

HE STROKES HIS BEARD.

THE SECRET OUT AT LAST ABOUT THE EMPEROR.

HE WAS TURNING OUT HIS WHISKERS

And Was Afraid the People Would Te Duel-Foreign News Gene

the Associated Press. ]—Grave news comes from the Rhenish provinces where an official circular announces the appearance of the diples insect, which has committed such ravages in the wheat fields of America of late years. Everything points to'a dearth ofbreadstuffs, yet the government is seemingly determined no

Whatever the effect regarding the emperor's ealth may have been before, his popularity in Berlin has not diminished in the degree.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR. As his majesty proceeded along Friedrich-strasse today, en route to Templehof, crowds packed the side streets, and the utmost en-thusiasm was manifested. The emperor is the icture of health, but the full, sandy beard which he now wears has greatly changed his appearance, although it becomes him well. The growth of his beard explains his majesty' prolonged stay on his yacht. To support his character, which is well known for its tional tendency, he would not allow himself to that he would be made a subject for ridicule. The review of guard corps today was

splendid spectacle. The emperor, who was not show the least fatigue while on horseback. He was, however, assisted to dismount, for though his knee is practically well, his physi-clans insist that he must not run any chances of spraining or in any other way injuring his leg again.

A COMMERCIAL ATTIANCE Negotiations between representatives of Austria, Germany and Italy at Munich, looking to the formation of a commercial alliance or zollverein between the negotiating parties, are progressing satisfactorily. Italy's chief are progressing satisfactorily. Italy's chief demand, which she strenuously insists upon, is for the relaxation of the restrictions placed by other powers upon the importation of Italian wine. She appears to be satisfied with the soncessions offered to her by Germany and Austria, which nations in return obtain impor-tant facilities in connection with the entry of iron and textile manufactures into Italy,

CHANGING THEIR MINDS. The German newspapers which have been printing articles opposing the Chicago Colum-bian exhibition have made a sudden change in their tactics, and now print articles setting forth the advantages to be derived by having an excellentt German exhibit at the fair. They now urge, in unmistakable language They now urge, in unmistakable language, that Germany must take a prominent part in the exhibition—a part that will redound to the credit of the country as a nation and be a matter of pride to the thousands upon thousands of Germans who, natives of the fatherland or descendants of sturdy German emigrants, have made their homes in the great nation of the

made their homes in the great nation of the west.

The Vossische Zeitung, which has been particularly conspicuous by its savage attacks upon the fair, has ceased its wailings upon the uselessness of exhibiting in a country walled in by prohibitory tariff, but still finds vent for its Americo-phobia by making ridiculous assertions that America will now take advantage of Europe's necessity and place an export duty Europe's necessity and place an export duty on grain, in order to hasten the return of gold which has been taken by Europe from that

country. THE POOR GRAIN HARVEST.

There is no abatement in the excitement rising from the agitation in regard to the duties on grain imported into Germany Gloomy reports as to prospects of the harve in the provinces continue to be received.

Everything confirms the belief that the winter of 1891-92 will be one of the worst, so far as food is concerned, on record. Opposition to the retaining of duties gains strength day by day. The national liberals, and even conservative journals, are making unceasing appeals to the government to make some reduction in grain duties, but Chanceller von Caprivi is obdurate. Unless there should be a sudden change in the policy of the government, there is little likelihood that the duties will be reduced until the reichstag again assembles, even if they are then reduced.

Ghancellor von Caprivi evidently has great

Ghancellor von Caprivi evidently has great confidence that the situation will be relieved by a reduction in freight rates. He has com-municated with the heads of federated states, inviting them to make a reduction in freight tariffs, similar to those made by Prussia, for the transportation of cereals on state rail-

Some conservative organs propose that the government import wheat, and then sell it at fixed rates. The radioal press daily attacks the government with might and main. The Volks Zeitung, in a fierce onslaught, declares that not a single government organ dares to defend the disastrous policy of the government. This is not strictly correct. Yet it is true that only the most ardent adherents continue to support the policy, and even then they only the most ardent sometons communications and even they support the policy, and even then they adopt apologetic arguments.

Advices from all parts of the northern proving a ridge of discountry.

Advices from all parts of the northern provinces, especially Posen, give evidence of discontent prevailing there, and show that it is increasing. The municipal councils of many towns have passed urgent resolutions demanding that the government entirely suppress grain duties, owing to the scarcity and high price of grain. Many distilleries are largely reducing their productions. Some of them have entirely suspended operations.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH IMPROVED. Prince Bismarch has left Kissengen. He has been greatly benefited by taking waters. His hair has become snow-white, but he has all his old fire and determination.

It is reported that General Count von Wal-dersee is trying to effect a reconciliation be-tween the emperor and Prince Bis-marck, but it is not likely that the overmarck, but it is not likely that the overtures will be successful. It is certain,
however, that Prince Bismarck received
constant telegrams from Kiel during
his sojourn at Kissengen. Count Herbert
Bismarck has written to The Hamburger
Nachrichten, denouncing the interview alleged
by Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The
London Times, to have been held by him with
Count von Munster, German ambassador at
Paris, as a fabrication.

BISMARCK MAY FIGHT.

BISMARCK MAY FIGHT. The Munich Allegemeine Zeitung publishes an article, inspired by the ex-chancellor, calling upon Count von Munster to decisively repudiate the Blowitz story. The article con-

nsults contained in this interview will not without consequences. as insaits contained in this interview with so in without consequences.

In the society to which Count von Munster i Prince Bismarck belong this phrase, ac-ding to German usage, must mean a duel, the event of Count von Munster refusing scrain his connection with the affair. It ery improbable that the principals will at. Both are septuagenarians. If it came a duel, Count Herbert Bismarck would in-tably take his father's place on the field of for.

did not finish until 6 o'clock this morning. | When the officers finally separated and returned on boad their respective ships the Frenchmen sang "God Save the Queen," and the British officers sang the "Marseillaise."

THE HOLY COAT.

Proof that It Was Made in the Firs

Century.

BERLIN, August 2.—A textile manufacture who was summoned to examine the garmen known as the holy cost, now on exhibition in the cathedral at Treves, says that when the wrapper were removed the vesture was found to be in such at attered condition that it could not be placed or exhibition. Bishop Korum then consulted som experts and finally the coat was given to an age and experienced nun who gummed the fragment of the coat together, as the material was too muc worn to stand the strain of needle and thread.

ped up, and these wrappers having become de-cayed cannot be separated from the coat.

Dr. Bock, of Aix la Chapelle, declares that he has examined the reverse, side of the holy coat, and found it was mounted on byssus silk, which was used in the first century which, was never manu-factured after the sixth century, and which was al-ways extremely costly. Catholic circles consider this to be proof that the holy coat is a genuine garment worn by our Lord. It is explained that byssus is a name given from ancient Greek and byssus is a name given from ancient Greek and Roman times to the bundle of silky filaments by which many bivalve shells attach themselves to the Mediterranean these filaments are remarkabl

THE CANADIAN BOODLERS.

Contractor Armstrong Gives the Details of the Steal. OTTAWA, Ont., August 22.—Contractor Armstrong told the senate committee yesterday the details of his receiving the subsidy from the Quebec government, and the return of \$100,000 of it to Pacaud, who had acted as a go-between for it to Pacaud, who had acted as a go-between for him and the government. The affair took place in Pacaud's office, three being present, the third person being C. Langelier. He received the subsidy from Langelier and signed for it. Part of the subsidy was five checks for \$20,000 each, which Langelier asked him to endorse. Pacaud then invited him into an inner office, whither he wont, and endorsed the checks and handed them over to Pacaud, Langelier remaining outsides. Armstrong said that he last saw Pacaud at Point Levis Saturday, the 8th instant. Pacaud then intended to be in Ottawa on Monday. Pacaud told him he intended to acknowledge receiving \$100,000 from Armstrong and tell the committee it was none of their business how he (Pacaud) spent it. It is understood that A. Senecal, superintendent of the government printing bureau, has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted.

BALMACEDA AS A ROBBER.

He Seizes Silver Bullion and a British Man-

of-War Aids Him.

London, August 22.—The Times today publishes a letter from Lisbon in which the writer declares that President Balmaceda, of Chile, being unable to borrow money seized the silver bullion in the treasury of Santiago de Chile which was stored there as security for the fiduciary circulation and that he tried to transport this silver abroad as payment for ships and arms ordered in Europe.

The writer adds that Balmaceda was not able to him a private wassal to undertake the transports. hire a private vessel to undertake the transporta-tion of the silver, and he finally persuaded the commander of the Espiegle, a British man-of-war, to convey a million dollars to Montevidee, where

to convey a million dollars to Montevideo, where the money was landed August 18th.

The Times, commenting upon this letter, says that it is confident that the action of the British commander was without the consent of the British admiralty, adding that it seems as though the British man-of-war had been made an accomplice of downright robbery. The transaction, The Time says, demands full and prompt investigation.

WILL SEIZE THE GRAIN

If It Contains More Rye Then I Stipulat ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Bourse Gazette today declares that the Russian government has ordered the customs officials to confiscate all grain intended for export per cent of rye. The Novoe Vremya declares that the council of the empire is at present discussing a bill forbidding foreigners to reside outside of towns, or to purchase or lease real estate in the country in some of the provinces adjoining Austria. This law, it is said, will be retroactive. Foreigners who, under this law, are turned out of their possessions, and who desire to return to their native land, will be assisted to do so by the Russian government.

SEDUCED BY A PARSON.

The Vicar of Wilmington Stoops

LONDON, August 22.—Before the Hallsam magistrates today Rev. William Augustus St. John Dearsley, vicar of Wilmington, in Sussex, was ad-judged to be the father of the illegitimate child of Jane Love, a servant girl who was formerly in his service as housemaid. In addition, Rev. Mr. Dearsley was ordered to pay his former housemaid 5shillings per week for the support and maintenance of the child. The case has excited the greatest interest here, as the evidence showed that the clergyman had deliberately seduced the hired gril.

The Continental Gua MONTREAL, August 22.—Thirty-five members of the Continental Guards of New Orleans, who are on a pleasure trip across the continent, arrived on a pleasure trip across the continent, arrived here last evening. The company is under command of Captain Drown, and is a fine-looking body of men. The uniform worn by the members of the corps is the continental costume of George Washington's time, and when in full dress, they present a georgeous appearance. The visitors will remain in Montreal several days, and arrangements are being made to give them a good time.

A Rattler in His Yard.

Belleville, Fla, August 22.—(Special.)—Hon.

James F. Stapler, of Hamilton county, living a few miles from Belleville, killed a huge rattlesnake in his yard last Sunday. He shot the reptile with his Winchester rifle. The children had been playing in the yard, and being called to dinner, they left their playthings for about twenty minutes, during which the snake passed over the ground where they played. Before reaching the fence the dog discovered it. The rattler was making its way to the swamp near by. There are quantities of snakes in this page of the world.

Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, August 22.—Strong earthquake shocks were felt today at Verona, Bologna, Tregnano, Bellano, Modena and Parma. No loss of life is

SUFFOCATED IN A CHEST. How Three Children Were Murdered in

Ohio.

JRONTON, O., August 22.—George Hamilton and wife went out yesterday afternoon on a business errand, leaving at home three children, aged eight, four and two years respectively. When they returned the children were missing, and after a search in the neighborhood failed, the house was examined. The children were found in a large tool chest, in an outside thed, suffocated. The bothes show signs of rough handling, and a strong stick was forced into the staple which held the lid down by a hasp. The children show signs of having longht hard against confinement in the chest.

ped up, and these wrappers having become di

men, and 160 officers. Captain Field says ingeneral impressions of the camp were very favorable. He was especially struck with the fine quality of the material, and with the zeal, sobriety, good humor, self-respect and gen among Georgia troops.

The officers, as a class, he says, are educ and competent beyond those of any state he has seen. Both officers and men are generally intensely interested in their duties. Naturally those portions of their profession, like drills for instance, which call out special inthe Mediterranean these niaments are remarkably long, delioate and strong and have a sliky luster and are capable of being woven into cloth upon which a very high value was placed. But the ani-mal which produces these valuable filaments is now so rare that it is almost exclusively an article telligence, are most popular. They want to learn all they can in their limited time, but duties which call for fidelity and patience without presenting much novelty, and which require some sacrifice of personal comfort and

> times are actually shirked. Guard duty is a weak point of militia, de-pending upon their discipline. Captain Field says that discipline and instruction are two panaceas for all faults of this militia. The militia, he says, good as it is, would be better for prunings. The captain thinks that it is time that skirmishing and target practice, which have been neglected, were being atten and that the state should do her shar matter of furnishing ammunition, and help in the matter of uniforms. In concluding his re-port, Captain Field pays a very high compli-ment to Lieutenant Satterlee for his valuable services to the state militia.

convenience, are not so well done, but so

NEGRO CÒLONISTS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Ellis's Scheme for Transplanting Our

Southern colored Citizens.

Chicago, August 20.—W. H. Ellis, of Texas, who is actively concerned in the scheme to colonize a large number of sothern negroes in Mexico, is in the city.

Speaking of the plan today, he said he believed that if a few negroes were to colonize a state in Mexico they would own it in five years and be as prosperous as Americans. The project is favorably recieved by all but colored politicians.

The project is favorably recieved by all but colored politicians.

Ellis thinks the loss of a large number of colored laborers would do more than anything else to solve the race problem in the south. The concessions which have been obtained from the Mexican government embrace lands in the states of Vers Cruz, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Oaxoca.

In cotton, Ellis asserts, the colonists will have the benefit of a market price almost double that of the United States. The cotton is perennial there, he says, and not planted every year as here, and haif a bale an acre more can be raised.

Ellis says that he already has the names of 6,000 people who desire to go from various southern states.

MURRAY REPORTED KILLED.

The People Delighted Over the Report that the Desperado Has Been Killed.

the Desperado Has Been Killed.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., August 22.—[Special.]—
People around Gainesville were both delighted and relieved at a report which came in
from Bronson on Saturday last to the effect
that the notorious Murray had been shot at
the house of a negro about nine miles from
there. The man was killed while resisting
avent and inst as he shot a decreay shariff. who was, however, not seriously injured. The body was identified as that of Murray by a brother-in-law of the latter, but when it was taken to Gainesville there was a very general caline of

brother-in-law of the latter, but when it was taken to Gainesville there was a very general feeling of disappointment at the discovery that it was not Murray after all. It was, however, identified as that of Jesse Burton, who killed Deputy Sheriff Carson at Bronson about six months ago, and whose list of crimes is second only to that of Murray's.

The day after Burton was shot two colored men were deliberately killed by a masked colored man who was concealed in a clump of cane near a house upon the piazzs of which the men were quietly sitting. The day following this a colored man received a frightful wound in his head from the hands of some unknown assailant as he was sleeping in his own house. Since then another colored man was shot from ambush as he was walking through the woods. All these crimes were committed in the neighborhood of Gainesville, and Murray is suspected of them, as he is reported to have threatened all of the men.

SOLD HIS WHISKERS AT AUCTION.

SOLD HIS WHISKERS AT AUCTION.

A Kansas City Justice Creates a Langha-ble Scene in His Courtroom.

ble Scene in His Courtroom.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 22.—Justice J. L. Ganshorn, who created a sensation here last week by deputizing, a salconkeeper; to marry him to awoman worth a quarter of a million dollars, enacted a scene in his courtroom today that fully equaled his former lark. The work of his court was rither dreary and the queer old justice, who has a handsome, snow-white beard, suddenly arose and announced in a loud voice that he proposed to auction off his whiskers.

Quite a crowd soon gathered, for his office is on one of the principal streets in the city, and his voice could be heard for two blocks on either side.

voice could be heard for two blocks on either side.

The justice mounted a table and began the sale. Bidding was quite spirited. After half an hour of this proceeding Tom Davis, the man who had performed the marriage ceremony last week, bid the whiskers in for \$45.50. He announced that he would pay for them when he wanted them delivered.

The justice drew up a bill of sale in strict legal form and sealed it with his notarial seal and turned it ower to Davis. It does not warrant the whiskers to wear well after the sale.

AT JEFFERSON'S OLD HOME.

Governor Bill Will Stay a Day on His Way RICHMOND, Va., August 22.—Thomas Jef ferson Levy, owner of Monticello, the formes home of Thomas Jefferson, has received a letter from Governor Hill, of New York, in which he says that he will spend a day with him when he leaves New York for Atlanta, about the 19th of October next. The governor will be enthusiastically received in Charlottesville.

To Educate Colored Girls

To Educate Colored Girls.

GREENVILLE, Miss., August 22.—[Special.]—The colored people of this city have called a mass meeting for Monday night, to publicly express their gratitude to Mis. Mary E. Holmes, of Rockford, Ill., who has recently donated \$7.500 for the establishment of an industrial school for negrogirls in this state. Committees will be appointed to confer with our city authorities and all influential citizens, with a view to inducing her to build the college in this city.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CAPTAIN FIELD'S REPORT ON CHICK-

AMAUGA CAMP.

THE GEORGIA SOLDIER LEADS ALL

The Men Bore Themselves as Soldiers Sho and the Officers Were of Su-perior Intelligence.

Washington, August 22.—The war deps

nade an inspection of the annual en

ment has received the report of Captain Ed-ward Field, of the United States army, who

of the national guard of Georgia held at Chick-

amauga, Ga., from June 16th to July 7th. The

total strength of the camp was 1,555 enlisted men, and 160 officers. Captain Field says his

# ALLIANCE PLAN

# To Capture the State Democratic Conventions

# AND THE NATIONAL BODY

By Which the Ocala Platform Will Be Endorsed.

### B PROMINENT LEADER SPEAKS

And Gives a Running Synopsis Platform, and What It

DALLAS, Tex., August 22 .- [Special.]-The tate alliance adjourned this evening. All the Macune lectures tonight in Shreveport; Mon-day in New Orleans; then will go through Georgia to Washington, stopping in Atlanta. The alliance people here all say that the adoption of the Ocala platform in no way commits them to the third party; that it is their intention to elect the delegates to the next state democratic convention in such numbers as to ture it. They will then send a delegation to the national democretic convention, who will insist upon the adoption of the Ocala

A prominent allianceman, in talking to your correspondent upon the feasibility of thus papturing the entire democratic party, said: pturing the entire democratic party, said:
"The opposition on the part of some demoats to the Ocala platform springs from ignorance of its provisions. There is not a plank in it which is not sound democracy. For instance, section 1 reads:

1. (a.) We demand the abolition of national

We demand that the government shall esseeple at a low rate of the pro-ber cent per annum, on non-perishable farm pro-lucts, and also upon real estate, with proper lim-tations upon the quantity of land and amount of

We demand that the amount of the circu ting medium be speedily increased to not less ian \$50 per capita.

"The county existed once without national

nks, and can do so again. The 2 per cent loan is an old feature in a new guise, the purin this county. For years every state in the union has been legislating against usury, some tates going so far as to confiscate both principal and interest where more than a certain rate is proposed. The Ocala proposal would wipe out the money-lending class and compel them to go into building up and developing the country instead of squeezing the life blood out of others. The provision that the government in making these loans should so with 'proper limitations' is certainly servative enough. The demand for e increase of the circulating medium has en in dozens of democratic platforms al-

### DEALING IN FUTURES DENOUNCED. 'The second section reads:

We demand that congress shall pass such laws will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Not only is the demand in accordance with the will of the people of all classes except speculators, but it is good morals and good

THE PER COINAGE OF SILVER. Then section 3-

We condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver. -is democracy pure and simple, to which

"Passing to the fourth section, it runs:
We demand the passage of laws prohibiting
alien ownership of land, and that congress take
prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all
lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates,
and that all lands now held by railroads be re-

"The last democratic convention adopted antially this same plank, and the next one will retain it.

'CLEVELAND DEMOCRACY AT THAT." The fifth section is not only democracy, but it is Cleveland democracy at that—it is the riff reform idea in language not to be misstood. This is it:

anderstood. This is it:

Betieving in the doctrine of equal rights to all
and special privileges to none, we demand—

(a.) That our national legislation shall be so
framed in the future as not to build up one influstry at the expense of another.

(b.) We further demand a removal of the exist-

ing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have: (c.) We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

system of graduated tax on incomes.

(d.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necestary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

THE CONTROL OF RAILBOADS. The sixth section reads:

"The sixth section reads:
We demand the most rigid, honest and just taste and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, seedmand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.
"The above section, it will be seen by a sareful reading, has already been adopted into law by the creation of state and national rail-mod commissions. The threat contained in the last santance need never be feared if home

set commissioners are always appointed.

BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

\*The seventh and last section says: We demand that the congress of the United tates submit an amendment of the constitution reviding for the election of United States sensproviding for the election of United States senaters by direct vote of the people of each state.

"In this age, when millionaires can buy up
a legislature, and thus obtain seats in congrees, there would be some relief in referring
the election back to the people. The billionaire, it is true, would still be there, but he
would have to spend a great deal more money,
and buy up many people. There would at
least be some compensation in the distribution
of hearded wealth among the masses.

"Let me tell you," said the gentleman,
"that as a democrat I am anxious for the
party to adopt this platform. It is wholesome and—democratic."

The Arkaneas Alliance.

Louis, August 22.—The Arkaneas State nere' Alliance, in session at Little Rock, pessed resolutions endorsing the Ocale and and favoring their ensemment into a specially the land lean and subtreasury tree, and demonstrate the Feet Viscolium.

vention of the "so-called alliance men as an abortive attempt of scheming politicians and political trimmers, gotten up for the sole purpose of side-tracking the great reform movement by creating dissensions and divisions among the members."

ENTHUSIASTIC MRS. LEASE Claims the Whole Earth, as Well as So

TOPEKA, Kas., August 22.—[Special.]—While in Georgia Mrs. Lease wrote the following letter to Mrs. Otis, wife of Congressman Otis: of the Planets.

DUGLASVILLE, Ga., August 10.—Dear Mrs. Otis: In this land of balmy air and whispering pines I have not forgotten for a moment my promised line to you.

I have made speeches before the chautaugua three times more than they had contracted for, and had each time large audiences. I wish I could tell you the royal reception given me by the Georgia people. They have taken me to their hearts and homes.

and homes.

They are more enthusiastic than the people of Kansas. Have no fears for the reform movement here. There is but one party here, the party of the people. Colonel Livingston is as strong in the faith as Congressman Otis, but he is hampered by pledges to wait the February convention. His people, in my opinion, will favor a third party at their convention in this month. I remain yours, Many E. Lease.

[Colonel Livingston had left the diff left had the strong the content of t

[Colonel Livingston had left the city before the receipt of the above telegram, but a friend of his said :

"Mrs. Lease was certainly carried away by her enthusiasm. Her reference to Colone Livingston I know to be gratuitous, for he has the ranks of the democratic party. Of course, Colonel Livingston cannot spare time to contradict every enthusiast who speaks about

### FOUND HIS GOLD.

### How a Citizen of Lowndes Preserved \$500

During the War. LAKE PARK, Ga., August 22 .- [Special.]-Your correspondent met on yesterday a farmer near Clyattville in Lowndes county, by the name of Meeks. Mr. Meeks is a clever man and is one of the most industrious and thrifty citizens of his section, but he is a very eccen tric character, and puts very little confidence, ordinarily, in his fellow man. Mr. Meeks has quite a war record, not that he fought, bled and died on so many battlefields, but he had a most peculiar and interesting experience. When the war broke out he had in his possess sion about five hundred dollars in gold and silver. Not being willing to trust any of his friends with the lucre he selected a secluded spot in a little hammock and buried the treasure a certain distance from a certain big pine. He then shouldered his musket and marched away with the brave boys who wore the gray, and fought for his country until the late unpleas-antness was over, returning to his home with scarcely a scratch on his person.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MONEY. Immediately he went in search of the hidnear which he had built his vault, and the lone green pine was nowhere to be seen. Fi-nally he decided he would dig about all the dead trees in the locality, as well as the green ones. As a result he found the hidden gold and silver, which had been buried for years. The money had all grown black, perhaps, the ef-fect of the lightning, and for months "Meeks's black dollars" were quite a curiosity. I was shown the identical hammock, and the same old dead tree may be there, but could not be located exactly.

THE TALE OF A TRAGEDY. On the hill near the place where he buried his money, is a lonely mound. It is the grave of a black-hearted negro rapist, who was sent to the "hunting ground" by the lead route, a company of indignant citizens having avenged the honor of one of Lowndes county's daughters. This courted some years sen. He was the honor of one of Lowndes county s daugnters. This occurred some years ago. He was taken to the scene of his crime, and after confessing his guilt, his body was literally riddled with bullets. The citizens refer with as much pride and pleasure to that act, as Mr. Meeks does to the fact that he found his gold after a long separation by a cruel war.

# THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.

A Mysterious Stranger Surprises an Ameri-

A mysterious Stranger Surprises an Americus Family.

Americus, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
Thursday evening a stranger made his advent in the house of Mrs. Jossey and surprised the inmates by his singular appearance and incoherent remarks. His garments were decent and all right, as far as they went; but they didn't go farenough, as he waltzed in minus a pair of shoes. Where he dropped from, and how, he failed to explain, his only utterances being "Don't let them niggers touch me!" "Keep off!" "Go away!" This sort of wildness was kept up for some time, until Mr. Ussy, who was passing the house, notified the police. cus Family.

police.

When brought to the lockup and questioned, he said his name was J. W. Cox, and that his home was in LaFayette, Ala. When searched the following note was found on his person: "Due J. W. Cox \$13.34, on demand. Montfort & Co. Per Drake—60-120." He had also in cash the sum of \$46.10 and a large bottle of peach brandy.

The supposition is that he had been wrestling with an overdose of tanglefoot whick.

The supposition is that he had been wrest-ling with an overdose of tanglefoot whisky, got the worst of it, and then fell into some dive, where he left his shoes. He gave evi-dence of being a respectable citizen when at home and sober.

# BOWERS VS. BOWERS.

The Famous "Uncle" Billy Stirs Up

Hornet's Nest. ELERRON, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—A publication which recently appeared in "Uncle" Billy Bowers's paper, the American Union, has evoked the following spicy card, which will appear in The Elberton Star. Its author is Mr. John M. Bowers, of West

which will appear in The Elberton Star. Its author is Mr. John M. Bowers, of West Bowersville. He says:

I want to counteract a slander that was published in The American Union of the 25th instant, whose columns I have no idea I can get to correct the same. Uncle Billy writes a piece on religion, and says things that I reckon a believes, which he has a perfect right to do. A piece appears in the next column headed, "The Reason Why. Perhaps," and signed "Honesty." This last article I take a decided exception to because it is a slanderous falsehood. The objectionable part is this: The church has from 6 to 10 per cent of the entire membership that ought to be in the chaingang if they had their dues.

The facts are these: We did have two young men belonging to our church a year or two ago who were accused of stealing. The evidence was so satisfactory to the church that they promptly excluded them. If there is a thief in our church today he has never been found out. It is a fact that as good men as we have in this country are members of our church—far above publishing a vile and wilful falsehood. I would suggest to Mr. "Honesty" that truth is a vital part of his assumed name.

He's Still on Deck.

He's Still on Deck. ELLIJAY, Ga. August 22.—[Special.]—Mr. B. H. Rutherford is on the warpath, and has written the following card for publication: There has been a report circulated that I have sold out to the merchants at this place and left, and it was started by some jealous man, and is a malicious scheme to down me, and is also a malicious lie, as I have got as much money to buy produce with as anybody has to buy me out.

B. H. RUTHERFORD.

Rutherford is mad, and there are fears of a row.

For the Dry Counties.

Crawfordville, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
Some time ago, while waiting at the depot for the cars, our attention was attracted by a peculiar looking valies carried by a negro. On being closely examined, we found it to contain a five-gallon keg, filled with liquor. When a drink of this fluid is desired, you only have to press a spring and the sparkling beverage will a perforth. This is a novel trick, and is used practipally in the dry counties.

A Den of Snakes.

# OZBURN CAPTURED.

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF A

The Fugitive Traced to Dodge County, and Thence to Jacksonville, Fla,—He Is Arrested and Brought Back.

Covington, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
Joseph Ozburn, who killed Frank Tuggle in
this county on the 19th instant, as reported in
THE CONSTITUTION last week, arrived here
today in charge of Sheriff H. B. Anderson, and was at once placed in jail.

Immediately after the killing of Tuggle

Ozburn made his escape, and during last weel several ineffectual efforts were made to cap ture him. He has relatives living in Dodge county, and as Sheriff Anderson had reason to believe that he had perhaps gone to them he telegraphed to an office in that county requesting him to keep a lookout for the fugitive. Several days ago Sheriff Anderson learner

that Ozburn had been in Dodge county and was on his way to Jacksonville, Fla. He at once telegraphed to the chief of police at Jacksonville, giving a description of Ozburn and requesting his arrest. On the 19th instant he learned that Ozburn had that day been arrested in Jacksonville, and the next day Sheriff Anderson left here for the purpose of bringing him back. He obtained a requisition of the governor of Florida for Ozburn, but had no occasion to use it, as Ozburn expressed a willingness to come back without having the requisition presented to the governor of

When Ozburn reached Jacksonville the chief of police approached him and asked his name. He|replied that it was "Ozburn." He county, and that he had killed a man here last When Sheriff Anderson arrived here today with his prisoner there was considerable excitement among the citizens and general gratification that Ozburn had been captured, as the killing of Tuggle is universally regarded as having been a de-liberate and cold-blooded murder. Sheriff Anderson deservel great credit for the skill and promptness with which he acted and for the means used by him to secure the arrest of Oz-burn. As the jail at this place is insecure, it is probable that Ozburn will be sent to Mon-roe for safe keeping.

### Moonshipers at Work.

DUBLIN, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Laurens is a prohibition county, and while the law is being enforced as rigidly as possible, many are taking advantages of it, and the woods east of Dublin are advantage) of it, and the woods east of Dublin are as thick with distilleries as birds in blackberry time. The officers are vigilant and determined, and will not cease until they have searched every hill and valley and gone into the hedges and by-ways for those violating government laws.

McDonough, Ga., August 22 .- [Special.] - A colast night. She lived alone, and was supposed t ome money. The foot prints of a man was

### MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Worthy Colored Minister Who Was Arrested for Another Man. BARNESVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]-

It will be remembered that last week, while Rev. M. R. Wilson, colored, was attending a meeting at Forsyth, he was arrested for the Rev. J. J. Wilson, colored, of Cedartown, Rev. J. J. Wilson pleaded with the officer, and told him that he had the wrong man. He told the officer, that he could prove that in told the officer that he could prove that in March, when the offense was committed in who had just moved to Forsyth from here, and Mr. Matthews told the officer that this was Mr. R. Wilson, of Barnesville, for he had known him nearly all the year. The officer known him nearly all the year. The officer was shown a notice complimentary to the man under arrest, which recently appeared in The Barnesville Gazette. Beference was given to many of our leading citizens. But the officer said: "You are J. J. Wilson, and must go with me." On these recommendations a citizen of Forsyth offered to go on the colored minister's bond. This would not satisfy. At last, the proof colored man load the officer that minister's bond. It is would not satisfy. At last, the poor colored man told the officer that there would be a damage suit if he was carried to Cedartown, and under this statement

he was released, and was greatly relieved.
There is a great deal of injustice done in law
as well as elsewhere. Rev. M. R. Wilson has
received the following letter, which he subreceived the following mits for publication:
ATLANTA, Ga., August 11, 1891.—I very much regret that Mr. Wheeler made the mistake of arrest gret that Mr. Wheeler made of mistaken identity.

gret that Mr. Wheeler made the mistake of arrest ing you. It is a clear case of mistaken identity. You have our deepest sympathy and we greatly deplore the act. We have been very badly treated by ex-Pastor J. J. Wilson, who in features somewhat resembles yourself. We hope that ere long we will find our man, and then perhaps you will not mind suffering as a martyr to the zeal of our churchmen in bringing to justice such a scoundrel as J. J. Wilson (Rev?). Again with many regrets, I remain truly, etc. L. E. HALL.

# FATHER PENDERGRAST.

The People of Carnesville Greatly Pleased With His Lecture.

CARNESYILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.] In his recent lecture, Father Charles.C. Pendergrast, of Albany, made a most pleasing impression on our people. It is not strange that people who lay aside prejudice and give an impartial hearing to Catholicism as it is told by an authorized minister of the church, should find much to admire and nothing to describe a selicious which he its difference.

should find much to admire and nothing to despise in a religion which has its followers in every civilized country on this earth.

Father Pendergrast has shown himself a man of brains, of courage and learning to those who have heard him. He is consecrated to truth, justice and what he believes is good and holy. He had large and appreciative audiences on Monday and Tuesday nights.

# An Old Lamp.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
o people who have never known what it is to To people who have never known what it is to burn candles, it seems queer that petroleum came to be used some time in the fifties. Dr. Beasley has a lamp that was the first one in Taliaferro county. The oil he had to burn in his lamp, was rude petroleum, smoked like a tar kiin, and smelt like something dead. He says he run the family away from home until they got used to it. Oil was then \$1.50 a gallon. hen \$1.50 a gallon.

# Cotton and Caterpillars

Cotton and Caterpillars.

CRAWFORD, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—The caterpillars are in the county, and much fear is entertained that they will ruin the cotton crop. Mr. L. F. Edwards, one of Oglethorpe's higgest planters, says that they have totally destroyed four acres of millet for him. He says he is ditching against them, and is trying to keep them off of his cotton. If they get on the cotton this early in the season, he says, they will ruin the crop entirely. The Crops Damaged.

WAYGROSS, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Professor Settle, of Waresbero, reports as very severe wind and thunder storm passing through that section on the 20th instant. Crops were also seriously lamaged. The entire sky was overcast with one of the blackest clouds ever seen in that neighborhood, making the daytime almost as dark as alight.

NEWNAN, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—It is said that Mr. Hewlette Bailey, of Turin district, has 300 acres in cotton from which he will get 300 bales. If his expectations should be realized, he will beat the record in this state on a three-hundred-acre farm.

JONESSORO, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]— The Baptists are engaged in raising money to build their new church, and nine families, representing twenty-eight members, have do-mated \$373.50.

WERE THEY IN ROME

THE MEN WHO ROBBED THE CEN

Mysterious Conversation Overhe Newspaper Man-Is This a Clue?

ROME, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Were the men who robbed the Central express car at Collier's ever in Rome? If they were not, a very suspicious conversation took place at a table in the dining room of the Central hotel one day last week.

entative takes his meals at A tribune representative takes his meals the Central hotel, and on this day, which cannot now be recalled, he went into the dining room to get his dinner. Sitting at the table close to the one at which

Sitting at the table close to the one at which the reporter was dining were two men earnestly engaged in conversation. The talk was of such an interesting nature, and one of the men spoke in such a vehement manner, although in subdued tones, that the reporter could not help from listening.

Roth men were young. One of them, the youngest, was slender, had small features, blue eyes, fair complexion and a small brown mustache. He weighed about one hundred and thirty-five younds. His companion looked like a German. He had clear blue eyes, a red mustache and complexion, was rather heavy set and might weigh about one hundred and seventy pounds.

eventy pounds.

The subject of the conversation was ho easily and safely an express car might be robbed. The younger man did most of the talking, and unfolded his plan with great unc

taiking, and unforded mis plan with great and-tion and correctness, as if he meant business. From his talk it appeared to the lis-tener that he might be in the express ser-vice. He told of the small salary received by express messengers, and said most of them got about sixty dollars a month, a certain portion of which went to the guarantee associations. of which went to the guarantee ass

These messengers handled a good deal of money and worked pretty hard.

With assistance, they could rob an express as easily as falling off a log. The messenger always knew how much money he was going to take out on a train because he generally checked the readvage out on a versal leaves before to take out on a train because he generall checked the packages out several hours before

leaving.

Now, why couldn't he tell his pals about it so they could ride in a buggy or other vehicle down the road a piece, and when the train slowed up at a convenient place to let off a slowed up at a convenient place to let off a passenger, or to get wood and water, the thing could be done quick enough.

The aptitude with which this young man unfolded this plan showed that he had given the subject much thought, and if he is not the guilty one in this instance, he is in a fair way to become an express robber, as he has given up half the battle by parleying with the devil.

THE HOTEL BON AIR.

It Is Sold for Less Than One-Half Its It is Sold for Less Than One-Half Its Original Price.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—The Hotel Bon Air, Augusta's handsome winter resort, which was built two years ago at a cost of \$205,000, was sold at public outery today by the receivers, J. R. Lamar and John Jay Cohen, by order of court to satisfy judgments and claims. Captain W. B. Young bought the hotel for \$90,200. He paid \$62,100 for the real estate, and \$28,100 for the personal property. Captain Young expects to sell the hotel to Messrs. Alfred Baker, Jesse Thomason, T. O. Brown, E. R. Schneider, Charles B. Allen and George H. Kernaghan, who will organize a stock company among themselves. Dr. W. a stock company among themselves. Dr. W. H. Futte, of New York, was a bidder for the hotel. Captain Young says the hotel will be open and run as usual this winter.

# A KNOWING HORSE.

The Animal Chased and Killed a Chicker for the Preacher's Breakfast.

for the Preacher's Breakfast.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., August 22—[Special.]—
Rev. Howard McGhee, presiding elder of the American district, was holding district conference at Andersonville, stirring up the church which was a little behind with the preacher. He was stopping with a good sister, and early in the morning he heard her chasing a chicken over the place, but could not for the life of her catch the fleet-footed yellow leg. All at once the lot gate opened not for the life of her catch the fleet-footed yellow leg. All at once the lot gate opened and the family horse took a lively run around the yard and struck a chicken with his hoof and killed it. The preacher says it was a providence chicken. Maybe it was foreor dained and pedestinated before the foundation of the world that the horse was to kill the chicken for the preacher. chicken for the preacher.

A Magnetic Spot.

A Magnetic Spot.

Newnan, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Near the home of Mr. J. J. Farmer, in the sixth district, there is a small scope of woods not over one hundred yards in extent, in which lightning has struck eleven different times during the past seventeen years. As a rule, the trees stricken are small, though there are quite a number of large ones in the vicinity that have never been struck at all. It is evidently a magnetic spot, but just what the atdently a magnetic spot, but just what the ataction is, no one seems to know.

An Intelligent Dog. An Intelligent Dog.
CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Mr. J. R. McCord, of Conyers, who is visiting his son at this place, has a dog that displays marked features of human intellect. This canine is of the coach species, and he is so thoroughly trained that when the time for mail arrives he will go to the delivery window of the postoffice, and there he will keep fussing until he gets the mail; or a satisfactory reply. When the mail is handed him he gallops home to his master, looking as proud as if he had accomplished something wonderful.

Lexington's Greatest Need. Lexington's Greatest Need.

Lexington, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
Telegraphic connection is one of the greatest needs of Lexington, and a decided effort is on foot to secure it. A committee composed of some of our leading citizens will go to Augusta shortly to confer with General Manager Brenner about the matter. It is hoped that the committee will be successful in its efforts. The office should be in operation before the cotton season opens.

# One More Rattlesnake.

CRAWFORD, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—An ther big rattlesnake was killed near Crawford uesday. Its body was ten inches around and Tuesday. Its body was ten incine arount and was five feet long, the largest snake of the kind ever seen in that section of the state. It had thirteen rattles and a button, which showed that he was an old one. There are very few rattle-snakes in this section of Georgia and the sight of one these days is very seldom witnessed.

Who Threatened Boggs? DANIELSVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]— There is one mad citizen in Danielsville, and no mistake about it. He speaks for himself in the

mistake about it. He speaks for missisted following card:

"I have received a card containing threats. I brand the writer a thief, liar and a coward. Hold up your head and come to the front. I will give a reward of \$100 for evidence to convict the writer.

"R. W. Boggs."

Another Curious Egg.

HAHIRA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Mr. J. J. Lewis, one and a half miles below here, has a fine old hen that presented him with an egg on the 10th instant which, upon breaking, was found to contain a second one, but considerably smaller. egg within an egg. Chasing the Fox.

Cumming, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Tom Graham, the famous fox hunter, captured another sly Reynard on Sawnee mountain the other night. The deep-toned music of baying hounds may be heard almost any night, reminding one of Sir Walter Scott's incomparable descriptions of the "chase."

PERRY, Ga., Avgust 22.—[Special.]—Mr. F.
A. Johnson has just completed a gunstock
that is equal in appearance and symmetry to
anything of the sort we ever saw. It is of
native walnut, and was shaped principally
with a pocket knife. Sawed to Pieces. BOWDEN, Ga., Angust 22. [Special.]—At Vic-tory, Ga., four miles from this place, Mr. A. Fri-day, while sawing for G. A. McDaniel today, was eaught by the saw, cutting off both legs and one arm. He was living when last heard from.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Mad Dog.

Perry, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Mr. S.
L. Norwood has been badly frightened for several days past. He thought that he had been bitten by a mad dog. About two weeks ago he decided to kill the fleas on his dog by pouring kerceene oil on the dog and rub it in with a coarse cloth—the dog now has no fleas, and Mr. Norwood has no dog.

The day before the dog died he bit Mr. Norwood on the leg, he decided that the dog was mad and scoured the country far and near for "madstones," five of which he secured.

Before the stones arrived he was taken sick, and made his will, declaring that he was going to die from the effects of the bite, but his physician says that he was only suffering from a slight attack of malarial fever.

When the "madstones" did arrive he applied them to the bite so fast and so hot that he blistered his leg in several places, but failed to make one stick. He is now satisfied that the dog was not mad, but died from the effects of the oil. He is up now, and all right, but says that a dog had better give him all the road from now on. A Citizen of Perry Who Was Bitten By

### A NEW TAM O'SHANTER. This One, However, Took a Ride on a Cow's

Perry, Ga., August 22 .- [Special.]-Mr. W. PERRY, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Mr. W. G. Edwards took a short, quick, involuntary ride on the back of an unbridled cow, and he won't try the experiment again if he can avoid it. Before the shades of night had been dispelled, Mr. Edwards was up and dressed, for the purpose of catching the 4 o'clock train at Perry. Hearing the signal whistle, he burried to the lot with a bridle on his arm. The first step outside the gate placed him astride the cow, and it will never be known which of the two was most frightened. The end of the ride was as sudden as the beginning.

He Ran Away, Macon, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday a telegram was received by the police from Chief Roddy, of Eufaula, Ala., requesting the arrest of a boy named Lamar Hatcher, who had stolen some money at that place and was on his way to Macon.

The train was met by an officer, who arrested the little fellow, and carried him to the city.

"The train was met by an officer, who arrested the little fellow and carried him to the city prison, where he was searched and \$20.40 found on him. Information was received to obtain the money and release the boy, which was done, the boy signing a paper to the effect that he relinquished all claim to the money.

An Old Sun Glass.

MADISON, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—We were shown this week by Mr. J. H. Ainsile a curiosity in the shape of a sun glass which had been in the family 141 years. The glass is about three inches in diameter and is encased in a common wood frame and has inscribed on the frame the following: "Yetholem Roxboroughshire Scotland, August 1, 1750." We doubt if there is as old a glass in this country and it is certainly a valuable relic.

### The Parson's Mistake.

PERRY, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Marshal Wood sends to Clark's sulphur springs twice a week, bringing in about fifteen gallons of water each trip. These jugs were recently seen by a visiting minister who, thinking they contained whisky, used the incident, to the disadvantage of Perry, in a temperance sermon. Doubtless he is still unconscious of the mistake he made.

### Another Freak.

Perry, Ga., August 22—[Special.]—There is a vegetable curiosity here gathered from Judge J. H. Houser's garden in Perry. It is a large ear of corn, the tassel end of which is a fair representation of a person's hand—four fingers and a thumb in correct place.

# THE HURRICANE'S WORK.

Further Particulars From the Island of

St. Pierre, Martinique, August 22.—The full extent of Tuesday's calamity cannot be determined. From many parts of the island only vague and indefinite reports have so far been received. The mountain roads were in many instances obstructed by failen timber and other debris, thus rendering many villages

extremely difficult of access. Every fresh report brings new details of the universal havoc and devastation wrought by the fury of the elements. The hurricane struck the island about 7 o'clock Tuesday night. It continued to rage till nearly 11 o'clock. Hardly had the terrific storm died away when a sharp earthquake shock added to the horror of

verily thought that the end of the world was of the terror and suffering of Tuesday night. People flocked to the open spaces and spent the long hours till daylight in sleepless suspense. They knew not but that a more severe

the night. Many of the superstitious blacks

tion of their homes. The morning brought little sense of relief.
On all sides evidences of destruction greeted anxious eyes, and as death after death was re ported the awful character of the disaster was made more and more manifest. Then news

anxious eyes, and as death after death was reported the awful character of the disaster was made more and more manifest. Then news began to come from other parts of the island. Everywhere the same dreadful tale of suffering and loss and death was repeated. No place on the island, so far heard from, has escaped without serious damage. It is impossible as yet to give any estimate of the money value of the damage to crops, forests, houses and shipping. The grand total will be something enormous. Notither can it yet be told how many people perished.

Tuesday the indications were that some sixty to one hundred had lost their lives. Friday the death roll had mounted to 218. Today it is known that 250 met instant death. It is not at all improbable that more accurate reports will add still more names to the list of dead. No attempt has been made to ascertain the number of those who were injured by falling walsl and flying debris, but the probability is that thousands received injuries more or less serious. Efforts are being made everywhere to repair the damage. Here in St. Pierre the first endeavor is to get new roofs, for hardly a roof in the entire city remained intact. But many people are finding it extremely difficult to make repairs. The stock of roofing material on hand is not sufficient to meet the general demand, and prices have been sharply advanced. The American brigs, Ned White and Jenny Phinney, were among the ships lost. Both are total wrecks, but their crews escaped unhurt. Not a single craft that was in the harbors when the storm struck the island, remained afloat. The village of Morner-Ouge is a total wreck. The number of lives lost there was about thirty. Fort DeFrance, the second city of the island, was nearly destroyed. It will be months before the ravages of the storm can be obliterated. Meanwhile, there is great suffering, especially among the poorer classes. Paris, August 21.—Official dispatches received here admit that a state of affairs may be imagined. The difficulty experienced, in forming a c

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Futures opened higher, presently declined, railied quickly, became buoyant, closing firm at 8 to 12 points advance from yesterday's closing prices. The bulls bossed the cotton market, except for a brief period after the opening. The early advance was ine to a much stronger report from Liverpool and the confirmation of the worm reports by The Financial Chronicle, but there was free selling at the advance and prices receded. Then New Orieans ame to the front at a sharp advance together with what was more to the purpose, namely, buying orders, and the market became active and recognatic leading at about the best figures of the large the strong of the country and the market became active and recognatic leading at about the best figures of the

DR. WARREN RR

THE PASTORATE OF THE PIRE

TIST CHURCH OF MA is Health Is Bad and He De from Every-Day Work-Macon W

Macon, Ga., August 22.—(Special In biggest surprise of the day in Macon in the E. W. Warren has resigned the matter the First Baptist church of this city.

Few know of it, and they have kept main a secret until tomorrow morning has be announced at the regular II of clock with the property of the regignation was handed in the control of the control o MACON, Ga., August 22.-18

e announced at the regular 110 that The resignation was handed in to the of deacons two days ago, but the passage of the fact will be the first the people of the fact will be the first the people on, and all but a very few in his church.

of it.

Dr. Warren ostensibly resigns the part of the church to secure a rest. His has not been the best for some monta there is no reason for alarm, as he has ned to do his duties the same as over, feels that his health would improve via season of rest, and this he desires to the Li is very certain that a strenuous effects the bebrought about to induce him to research his decision but it is not likely that he will do so.

The people of Macon will manifest cerest regret at the resignation when the known. Dr. Warren is a man loved by known. Dr. Warren is a man lored by a His long pastorate of twenty-eight years at the First Baptist church has made him a ure in Macon with whom all familiar and who all His superior in the pulpit is rarely found the Baptist church in Georgia loss the Baptist church in Georgia loss the Farst Church in Georgia loss that the Farst Church is successor can be secured.

# THE NEW WATER BILL

A Big Petition Coming Up from the Co

A Big Petition Coming Up from the cases of Macon.

Macon, Ga., August 22.—[Special I had is a stickler for the water company and the ponents of the new water bill.

The Constitution today announced petitions were being circulated by an ing citizens calling upon the legal committee, before whom the bill is now paing, to approve the same.

Today at noon these petitions were the committee, to be sent to Atlanta Monday.

The petition contained just 1,200 name of whom are either citizens of the city ray or are largely interested in city present of whom are either citizens of the city ray or are largely interested in city present names, all white voters, and contain nearly two-thirds of the registered with votes of the city. The people are jublished Macon should so assert herself. They have come together in earnest, and intend to a that it is not a favored clique who are much this bill as appears so absurd to the people when the truth.

This petition is just seven yards long a will be spread out before the committee a will be spread out before the committee in that are enough to frighten one. In were drawn from the water pipet in the during this month, and are fine speciment what Macon has been drinking. It is believed these would put the opponents of the bill is blush. It is likely that a number of distriction will be on hand Monday to take part in a fight.

# THE MACON VOLUNTEERS They Have an Enjoyable Affair at The

Armory.

Macon, Ga., August 22.—[Special]—Lanight, at their armory, the Macon Volume held a very enjoyable affair.

The occasion was the christening of accannon, which they have placed in their impark in front of the armery.

The cannon was christened by Mr. D. I. Woodruff, a member of the compan, in very eloquent address.

The cannon was called "Captain Ja," honor of the honored commander of the expany, Captain J. E. Wells. When this widone the company retired to the armory, who a surprise awaited the gentleman who alime the chistening address. He was preceived the chistening address. He was preceived the custom with the is held by his comrades.

When this was done, the company was ranks and immediately began to do full justice to the good things prepared for them.

For about an hour a very jolly some unenacted, and every member felt more impleased with the success of their enterior.

That Investigation. MACON, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Bitrict Attorney Erwin, who was appoint investigate the death of Beauragad aborough, the United States prisoner who did in the Bibb county jail some time and about finished his investigation.

The report of the investigation will pashly be sent into the attorney general toward or next day, and it is reasonable to pose that the report will impress that gramman with the horror of the circumstances.

MACON, Ga., August 22.—[Special.—In morrow morning at 11 o'clock, Dr. G. A. Senally will preach his first sermon to his we congregation on Tattnall square. This is a Baptist church which has been recently ganized, and Dr. Nunnally will take chare it until a pastor can be called, which will only a short time from now. The savie will be held in Mercer's chapel.

Dr. McFerrin Returns.

Macon, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—
P. McFerrin returned today from a glorious protracted meeting at Sparta.

Dr. McFerrin has been doing excellent in Sparta, and has made many convenits good words and earnest exhortations.

He will fill his pulpit here tomorrow o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.

MACON, Ga., August 22.—[Special]—Insor B. M. Zettler, superintendent of the country public schools, is now busily experind rawing plans for a new school, to be have as the Pleasant Hill colored school. The set is in the hands of the committee on building and the building will be started as soon as plans are finished. plans are finished.

NEWNAN, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—In widow of Mr. Isaac T. Word, mexico whose death at Chillicothe, Taxas, recently, writes that her residence was two rooms and did other damage to the two rooms and did other damage to the programment. ises. Fortunately the family esci

Cooks Coming to Atlanta Lexinoron, Ga., August 22—[Special] is a stampede of cooks to Atlanta, as many half dozen having jumped their contrast their employers and gone there within few weeks. Good cooks were scarce contrast before, but now it is almost an impossibility secure one worth having, and house trouble accordingly.

Just a word of praise was speken, Carelessly and then forgot, Just a glance of approbation, That her heart had heeded not And I know 'twas naught but pass In the bounty of her glee,

But the self-love in my boson, Whispered it was something tra-Fanned with sparks of kindness in Till they glowed with love's one

on the Carolina sea

Now if the Carolina de of luxury, and the

GIVING WAY TO

ents a pound—i

COUNTERFEIT Many of Them Ren

d, you see, and whiscovered the fact get rid of the bill? T

> THE STRIKING SW Some Excitem

Some Excitements, All., August 22.—To the places of the street today and operations we considerable excitement or a port that three men had the Bridge Junction televant, and the street of the street

ties the same as everalth would improve and this he desires to the

t the resignation when Varren is a man loved b rate of twenty-eight year ist church has made him on with whom all and who all the pulpit is rarely found, burch in Georgia loss e of its most eminent divin will go into effect as so an be secured.

NEW WATER BILL Coming Up from the

August 22.—[Special.]—If the water company and the new water bill. TUTION today announced to being circulated by lacalling upon the legislation of the same.

be sent to Atlanta Monday, contained just 1,200 names, ther citizens of the city proper interested in city proper a the exception of three or low white voters, and constituted in the exception of three or low white voters, and constituted in the exception of three or low white voters, and constituted in the exception of the people are judiant to a search the except of the people of the peopl

in Representative Boffoulleiment. Accompanying the pbe two bottles of wasugh to frighten one. They
om the water pipes in this difont, and are fine specimens of
nas been drinking. It is believed
out the opponents of the bill
likely that a number of citizen
and Monday to take part in the

MACON VOLUNTEERS

A., August 22.—[Special.]—Le armory, the Macon Volunta ijoyable affair. In was the christening of the they have placed in their list of the armory.

h was christened by Mr. D. mamber of the degrees of the degrees. ber of the company, in

pany retired to the armory, alted the gentleman who delived address. He was presented with a very handsome a en of the high esteem in whis comrades.

hat Investigation.

"August 22.—[Special.]—BiErwin, who was appointed as
e death of Beauregard ScaJnited States prisoner who dist
unty jail some time age, he
his investigation.

If the investigation will proto the attorney general tomy, and it is reasonable to apeport will impress that genishorror of the circumstances.

, August 22.—[Special.]—ag at 11 o'clock, Dr. G. A. Reach his first sermen to his m n Tattnall square. This is which has been recently r. Nunnally will take charge r can be called, which will time from now. The service

McFerrin Returns.
August 22.—[Special.]—Dreturned today from a sted meeting at Sparta.
has been doing excellent has made many conversand earnest exhortations.
is pulpit here tomorrow is pulpit here to ad 8 o'clock p. m.

w School at Macos.
August 22.—[Specials]—Property of the Black of the Black of the Black of the Black of the Committee on building of the committee on building the committee on building the special as soon as a carted as soon as

nek By a Oyelone.

"August 22.—[Special.]—I Isaac T. Word, mention Chillicothe, Texas, was not that her residence was straight to the august of the control of the control

Coming to Atlanta.
, August 22.—[Special.]—1
ooks to Atlanta, as many

SELF. praise was spoken, and then forgot,

re in my bosom,

# SEA ISLAND TRUST

DUCTION.

that the Surplus Sea Island Cotton Seed May Be Destroyed so as to Keep Up the Price.

ARLESTON, S. C., August 22.-[Special.] reported trust in sea island cotton seed of the the readers of THE CONSTITUTION have ady been advised and which, if success-ty inaugurated, is intended to crowd out all growers of sea island cotton, except the mas of Edislo, James', John's, Wadmalaw St. Helena islands, and Christ church

the matter is much more serious than sepecial people are disposed at first thought consider it, and if the sea island consider it, and it the son really of lower South Carolina, can really together and either destroy their surplus tos seed or compress it into oil on the plan-tics, their dream of \$2 a pound for sea island will be very near realization. The realiz-med it is really in their own hands. The estion is this: A very large number of and cotton, and they are absolutely dependent on the Carolina sea island planters for their pply of seed. Why? Simply because the d cotton planted in Georgia and Flordeteriorates or shortens in staple after a er two, and therefore must be renewed. CAUSES FOR COMPLAINT.

A Georgia or Florida planter sends to Parleston or Beaufort or Savannah and gets sapply of sea island cotton seed for the on of 1891. Out of that crop which is grown on the Carolina seed he can save enough to plant his crop of 1892 from; the staple the crop of 1892 will be a trifle shorter than e '91 crop. The difference is hardly appre-able. If he uses the seed of his crop of 1892 the crop of 1893 he will find cotton classed simply as a high grade of ort staple, and in 1894 a low middling will be bout the result. Why this is so is an agriculral mystery, but it is so, and as a consequence as Georgia and Florida sea island planters seempelled to buy new Carolina seed every or third year.

THE EFFECT OF COMBINATION. if the Carolina barons can combine they are talking very seriously of it, i refuse to sell their seed, the sea island on of the future will again become an ars of luxury, and the sea island baron of Carolina will relegate the early cabbage d the mealey potato to the rear and once on revel in all the royal magnificence of his

estral splendor. Let the Georgia and Florida planters look it It is a condition and not a theory that

GIVING WAY TO TRUCK.

It might be interesting in this connection to the fact that the early cabbage and power of the pretty nearly completely elbowed as island cotton out of the way several of the sea islands. The sex trade of this season consists only of cabbages and potatoes. The immat this season aggregate the enormous anity of 164,226 crates and 100,000 barrels, that 67,000 crates and 80,000 barrels last aggregates in value nearly three million has not counting the watermelons which, is those of Georgia, were absorbed by the limits and commission merchants. On the sea had of Carolina there are now raised about then thousand bags of sea island cotton a m. The bags average about three hundred ands each; the prevailing price is about then cents a pound—it used to be \$2. So at the value of the crop now is about six midd and seventy-five thousand dollars, or futtle more than one-fourth the value of the make cop raised in the same territory.

To TWIKL THE SPHERE.

Angusta and Savannah are coming to Char-GIVING WAY TO TRUCK.

top raised in the same territory.

TO TWIRL THE SPHERE.

Total and Savannah are coming to Charanat week to twirl the sphere for the championship of Georgia, and also indy to meet the sea island sluggers for unels of the Palmetto state. Atlanta is the laurels of the Palmetto state. Atlanta is of in it at present. By the way, the baseball mark here are very sore over a little experitor they recently went through at the unds of a measley set of ball tossers halling an Winston, N. C. The tar-heels first came Charleston and played two games with the lateam, winning one and losing one. They me out about even on the betting. Then sy went to Columbia with a flourish, and of the everybody bet on them, offering odds. It is a severybody betting the said they had speed themselves. Whether they did this not, they came back to Charleston with pleir purses, and quietly went their whole is on the game and won if a walk. Then I went home, followed by the curses and trations of a hundred sea island dupes. To y Winston to a sea island baseball crank now

aske him mad. COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Many of Them Remain in Circulation The Chicago Mail.

"Several persons have expressed great surlast night, "that street car conductors ates practice of passing all the counterfeit mey they take in. There is nothing very utiling in that. And the street car conducis not alone in such work, either. He no more than the average citizen does to more than the average citizen does to finds that he has been duped by a shover sequeer. A bogus tal or a spurious coin not retire from circulation just as soon as withdrawness is discovered by the holder. Innocent party who has paid \$5 for a sequent party who has paid \$5 for a writhlessness is discovered by the holder. Innocent party who has paid \$5 for a of worthless paper isn't content to lose is investment. He is not a counterfeiter, at of worthless paper isn't content to lose is investment. He is not a counterfeiter, at other hands in the pass the bill he could plead intended and escape the law's penalty ithout doubt; because he himself was stimized, you see, and who can prove that had discovered the fact before he attempted get rid of the bill? Thus a good deal of anterfeit money remains in circulation, and seems almost impossible to suppress it. The exament's efforts are directed toward the mishment of the makers of the spurious aff and the professional shovers of it. It is possible to do more than that. Counterting nowadays has reached a point appaching perfection. Very often a bogus it remains in circulation a long time and alternas in circulation as the professional showers of it. It is possible to do more than that. Counterting nowadays has reached a point appaching perfection. Very often a bogus it remains in circulation of money. Half of counterfeits that come into our hands in a counterfeit to the line and displaying a counterfeit bill. The fel-claimed to be an expert and was selling a unterfeit detector' publication. But the line is possession was a genuine treasury and not a counterfeit at all. The assistant after of one of the biggest banking institution Chicago accepted a \$10 bill the other and after banking hours was surprised to the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon the after banking hours was surprised to the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon the after banking hours was surprised to the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon the after banking hours was surprised to the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon the after banking hours was surprised to the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon th

THE STRIKING SWITCHMEN.

Some Excitement. conta, Il., August 22.—The men who are ing the places of the striking switchmen need today and operations were begun. There considerable excitement caused this morning apport that three men had been killed in the at the Bridge Junction telegraph station in yard. Investigation showed that the men killed in a runaway accident and the strikers acting to do with the affair. Everything is a bus there is a large force of armed guards in lards all the time.

witch is carefully guarded, and officers a placed on switch engines. No trouble or paint today, but there may be difficulty all the new men were provided with reason the new men were provided with reason to a company's car. He fired on the strikes, but no injury was done. He for a fe keeping.

Whether Lady Eve, when she inhabited the Garden of Eden, wore gloves or not, existing records do not tell us. Indeed, from the meagre records which we have of that lady's more meagre raiment, it is to be doubted if she ever dreamed of covering her little black hands dreamed of covering her little black hands with leaf-green gloves to match her leaf-green costume. But gloves were worn ages ago, for the word is derived from two pretty ancient names meaning gift-love, since among the Greeks gloves were often the gift of lovers and the pledges of affection.

From recent research in France and Belgium

we learn that the prehistoric men who lived in caves in the south of France, wore a hand covering of roughly dressed skins sewn with

It is evident that gloves soon fell into disus for a long time, perhaps hundreds of years, for we do not read of them again until the time of Xenophon, who, in complaining of the un-



wonted luxury of the Persians, says, "It is not sufficient for them to clothe their heads and their bodies and their feet, but they must have coverings of hair for their handsome

fingers."
Probably the gloves of that day were more like our modern mitten, with only a separate division for the thumb.

The Romans expressed their warlike natures in their dress as well as in everything about them, and nowhere do we see this more marked than in their hand covering, which consisted of thongs bound over and protecting the knuckles, under which was a linen sheath for the arm, with a scaled armor on the wrist, the whole being held in place by long straps.

A few years later, when the Romans had taken on some of the pomp and luxury of the Persians, we read of their wearing richly embroidered gloves and fine linen.

Atheneus is not, perhaps, as often read as Kipling or Tolstoi, but we all remember where tabled, a calebrated glutter, who came to

Kipling or Tolstoi, but we all remember where he tells of a celebrated glutton who came to the table with gloves on his hands, that he might handle the meat while hot and devour more than the rest of the company. Meat may have been as palatable when handled with gloves as when handled with the uncovered hand, but Roman epicures had a pet theory that olives gathered by the naked hand were preferable to those pulled with the gloves on.

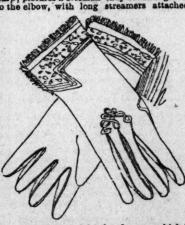
There is scarcely a chapter in church history



that does not mention gloves in connection with religious services. In 1002 the bishops of Paderlorn and Moncero were put in possession of their sees by receiving a glove. It was thought so essential a part of the Episcopal habit, that some abbets in France, presuming to wear gloves, the council of Potiters forbade them to do so, declaring the use of the articles to be peculiar to bishops, who sometimes wore them richly adorned with jewels.

Charlemagne granted an unlimited right of hunting in the royal forrests to the abbot and monks of Sithin, that they might be able to make gloves for the church from the skins of the deer. About this time it was particularly required that they be put on by the officiating priest before the consecration of the sacrament. And, moreover, the laity were strictly enjoined to remove their gloves on entering the church, that ecclesiastics alone might wear them.

In an eighth-century painting, representing the presentation of the infant Savior in the temple, the artist, with that happy disregard of artistic unities which led the painters of that day to dress their figures in the prevailing costumes, such as making Mary, the mother of Jesus, appear in an elaborate headdress, and David play on an Anglo-Saxon harp; pictures a Norman lady of rank gloved to the elbow, with long streamers attached,



as bringing in her right hand, over which is thrown a thin gauze of fine linen, a sacrifice of

as bringing in her zight hand, over which is thrown a thin gauze of fine linen, a sacrifice of turtle doves.

It was Constantine Ducas, an eastern princess and the bride of Domenico Seivo, the doge of Venice, who first introduced the fashion of wearing perfumed gloves to the simply attired Venetian ladies, and who astonished the court by using two sticks of gold to convey the food to her mouth instead of using her dainty finger tips.

Afterwards we read that Edward Vore, earl of Oxford, presented to Queen Elizabeth a pair of perfumed gloves on his return from his seven years' voluntary exile in Tuscany. A doubtful compliment on the part of the Italianated earl, as Queen Elizabeth was very vain of her dainty white hands, which she never allowed to lay hidden for any length of time. One minister in her court notes the fact that the perfuned gloves were pulled off her hands more than a hundred times during an audience with her majesty, which lasted but a little over an hour.

In 1606 James I received as a peace gift a pair of richly embroidered gloves with cuffs of point lace that had tasted with Vassian gold.

In an accellent museum at Saffron Walden there is still shown a pair of gloves which belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, and which the unfortunate queen left to a member of the Dayral family in 1587. Queen Mary must have possessed quite as shapely a hand as her royal cousis, Elizabeth, for the glove is a diminutive affair of a buff color, richly embroidered with silver thread and bright silks of various colors. The cuff, which is deep and full, is lined with orimson silk.

Embroidered gloves were brought into England in 1580, and soon after that the custom arose, which has been continued to the present day, of presenting a white glove to the judge at a maiden assizes; that is, a sitting of the court wherein no criminal prosecutions are brought forward. At the presentation of the glove the judge is expected to say some pleasant things to the jury, and after the foreman of the jury has replied in a neat little speech, the court adjourns, and all repair to some neighboring inn for a generous repast.

A few years ago, no sales having been effected on a certain day on the stock exchange in Liverpool, the president of the Stock Brokers' Association was presented with a pair of white gloves.

A glove on the point of a spear is a pledge the world over, just as a glove thrown down is a challenge.

In the olden days, when the "fair" was the one event of the year to the good folks, it was the custom to hang a glove on the village tavern sign ten days before and ten days after "fair week" to show protection, during which time no person coming to the fair would be arrested for debt.

In truth, such a sacred pledge was the above that lovers plighted their troth by the giving and receiving of a glove. It was in the same year that Shakespeare was engaged to Ann Hathaway that a lover gone wrong was sued by his fair lady for breach of promise. All looked well for the lady until the court found out that the fickle youth had not presented a pair of gloves to the object of his attentions, when the case was dismissed, as no engagement



After the death of Mr. Garrick his widow gave them to Thomas Keate, of Chelsea college, and he, in turn, left them to his daughter, who now has them in her posses-

Before modern pockets were invented the

Before modern pockets were invented the glove was oftentimes a most elaborate affair, with three or four tiny pockets hidden away for money, tablets and jewels.

In the early days in Greece the wearing of a glove was the distinctive mark of gentle birth or royal favor, but in the reign of Edward I, gloves had become so essential a part of the dress that servants hired out for so much a quarter and glove money.

dress that servants hired out for so much a quarter and glove money.

A little later, in the reign of Edward III. "kids" were burnt in the high road in London because they were sewn in such a manner as to be a scandal to the trade."

Not only were gloves made available for secret correspondence in the troubled times of the marquis of Worcester, but silk was so deftly knotted in the fingers that tally could be kept in playing primero at cards without exciting suspicion. In such correspondence the glove was pinked with the alphabet or knotted with silk signifying any letter with commas, full points and interrogations, which, to the initiated, was as legible as if written with pen and ink.

Dame Fashion declared against gloves a few years ago, and sent out the decree that rings

Dame Fashion declared against gloves a few years ago, and sent out the decree that rings on her fingers would mark the society girl of good and regular standing. But it would not do. The glove has an assured position which could not be overthrown by even the prince of Wales, who led the revolt against gloves at balls, his highness doubtless agreeing with the sentiments of the wary captain, who, when his partner, a lady of rank, suggested the propriety of putting on his gloves before leading



off the grand march, remarked, "Oh, never mind me, madam! I shall wash my hands when I have done dancing."

THE S. T. A.

Resolutions Passed by the Atlanta Branch Last Night.

At a meeting last night in their clubroom, the Atlanta branch of the Southern Travelers' Association adopted the following resolu-

Resolved, We the undersigned commercial travelers do most heartily endorse the application of Hon. W. C. Glenn, of Fulton county, for the office of assistant attorney general, and that we respectfully urge the governor to appoint him.

Resolved 2. That as the author of the "county railroad tax act." whose constitutionality is now.

Resolved 2. That as the author of the "county railroad tax act," whose constitutionality is now pending in the courts, we believe he is the proper person to sustain that measure which is of such importance to the people of the state of Georgia.

Resolved 3. That a copy of said resolutions be sent to his excellency, the governor, and that the daily press be requested to publish above resolutions.

GEORGE F. ALLEN,
G. W. BROOKS,
W. C. HOLLEYMAN,
DR. DAN H. HOWELL,
JOHN W. THOMPSON.
J. H. DALY,
JOHN E. WOODWARD,
C. I. BRANAN,
L. LIEBERMAN,
E. C. MCGARITY,
J. B. WILLIAM,
F. E. BROWDER,
And many others, who had no opportunity to sign the above petition personally.

A DETERMINED ABDUCTOR.

A DETERMINED ABDUCTOR.

The Girl Has Been Restored to Her Father. Anniston, Ala., August 22.—[Special.]—Sallie Morgan, the young girl whose abduction was wired last night, was returned to her father at White Plains, Ala., today. Last night Green Grace, her abductor, at-tempted to take her from the guards. With a drawn pistol he demanded that she be turned over to him. The guards responded with a volley of shot, and Grace fied, since which time he has not been seen. A reward of twenty-five dollars has been offered for his arrest.

Great Apples.

McDonough, Ga., Angust 22.—[Special.]—Mr.
J. J. Johnson has some of the finest apples growing in his garden we ever saw. He has taken several from the tree that weighed over a pound, and are larger than the finest northern samples brought to this market. One of them measured over a foot in curcumistence. This is one more evidence that Hanry county is one of the finest fruit sections to Henry county is one of the fi



BY MRS. WILLIAM KING.

[All letters to this department and The Young Folks' column must be addressed to Mrs William King, 400 Courtland avenue. Atlanta, Ga.]

ON HEARING SCANLAN SING "PEEK-A-B00." You break my heart with your Peek-a-Boo song, And yet I've not had such joy Since I played at Peek-a-Boo with my own little boy-Oh, the time is so long, so long-

But he's hiding there, Behind that chair, And my heart forgets its sad moan.

Baby mine, baby mine, As I look to the sky, with tear-vet eye-Baby mine, come out and shine
From behind the Great White Throne!

With your Peek-a-Boo—my baby comes too, I can see him behind that chair, Ob, his eyes and his hair, With his rare sweet grace, And those dimples there, In his beaming face.

And my heart makes moan-Your Peek-a-Boo is my own, own boy, And my heart is as light as your own in joy— I catch him, I kiss him, I press him to my heart— But lo! the old sorrow begins to start. I remember he is up there, I can see his vacant chair

And my heart makes moan—makes mo Oh, man, with your God-given power and tact!
Teach me only that one sweet song!
With its magic I will hold him so strong

That the angels can never turn back The babe I have missed so long— But your song dies away

And my heart makes moan-makes moan. "Bathinedi."

"Bathinedi."

Many years ago I read a story under the above name. So far as I can remember the incidents were as follows: A man dying called his three sons to his bedside and told them the best friend he ever had was one called "Bathinedi." and he sons to his bedside and told them the best friend he ever had was one called "Bathinedi," and he wished his sons to find him. One son, with this desire, went from his father's home, and in his search for the desirable friend accumulated great wealth, but yet nowhere could he find his father's friend. So that the wealth he acquired and the friends that surrounded him did not satisfy him; but his heart longed for his father's friend and would not be comforted because he was not. So that when the light of eternity's morning was shining on his head, with shoulders drooping under the weight of cares and years, and a heart withered with the "great disappointment which had overshadowed all his life, he turned his face towards the home of his youth. The second brother, in his search, wandered far—no toil was too arduous, no watchfulness too great, if it would result in finding the sole object of his journey. He must be found among the great of earth, so with the midnight vigil, the untiring study and lofty ambition he sought "Bathinedi" in the paths that lead to homor and greatness. Step by step, as he ascended in position and added new lustre to his name, he looked day by day for the only object of his aspiration. As the years sped on, honors still increasing, his eyes becoming dull, he looked eagerly into the coming faces for "Bathinedi," but only disappointment awaited him. A successful life, the envy of all, and yet there was a great emptiness and yearning in his heart, because the honors did not satisfy him—they were only stepping stones to reach his father's best friend, Bathinedi. Now facing the sunset of life with all his disappointments, he, too, turned to the home of his youth, that there he might enjoy his well earned rest, breathe again the balmy air redolent with the perfume of flower—hear sgain the music of the birds, the hum of the bees, and see the bright sunlight as it danced over hill and dale, chasing the shadows from each rock and silent nook. Coming by separate paths the brothers met in the old wel wished his sons to find him. One son, with this gate on which they had swung in their young days. Through the apple orchard, among whose flower-laden boughs the bees beat the air with swift and musical wing, to the old porch, where sat the third brother with his wife and children, sat the third brother with his wife and children, all eyes beaming with happiness—with words of warmest love and welcome they were received. There was no care on the face of this third brother; even his wrinkles seemed to be the ripple of smiles that came flowing from his heart. The traveled brothers soon began to tell of their dis-appointments in their inability to find Bathinedi; the successes of each were scarcely commented on, so keen was their regret at having failed in

evidences of wealth—comfort, but no luxury; health and cheerfulness, with no over-anxious desire, except for the happiness of each other. He now stated his father had left directions where to find who "Bathinedi" was, but that his life had been so rull of contentment and happi-ness that he had never felt the desire to search and find him, as directed. The curiostry of the others were excited-possibly they had failed because they passed him unawares. They therefore searched the records as directed, with auxious hearts and eager hands, and this is what they found: "Bathinedi" was a Persian word signify-

on, so keen was their regret at naving railed in the main object of their lives. The third brother sat and listened in some wonder, and when they inquired from him as to the result of his efforts to find Bathinedi, was obliged to confess that he had made no search at all. Around him were no

found: "Bathinedi" was a Persian word signifying happiness.

The moral instantly impressed itself on the
brothers, great in wealth and honors, that happiness is never found by searching, but finds its
own resting place where it abides. How much of
your time and mine has been wasted in searching
for happiness?

We have sought it in books, in society, in the
efforts to make money, and in a thousand avenues, and yet, though we could almost have it in
sight—our liands stretched out to grasp it—yet it
has eluded us like the "Will of the Wisp" of the
fable. The truth is, the very search for happiness has eluded us like the "Will of the Wisp" of the fable. The truth is, the very search for happiness renders it invisible and intangible. The slightest taint of selfishness in us drives it far away. I know the power that makes happiness abides in our hearts, and when there the home, the fireside, are radiant with beauties which are its children.

The spirit which, in entire forgetfulness of self, seeks alone the happiness of others, is the only means of making happiness our friend and companion.

panion.

Let no question of this arise in your heart, but recall to your own mind the happiest people you have known, and you will find without exception they are those who have contributed the most to the happiness of others. It is true in the family, in society, the world at large, and, above all, in the church, that the happiest people are those who contribute most to the happiness of others—and it is contributed very slightly by wealth or any of our environments.

Reep It to Yourself.

Don't tell your husband your every thought, writes Mrs. P. T. Barnum, in The Ladies' Home Journal. Many of them are not worth telling—and don't ask to know his. This is not secretiveness, but common sense and delicacy, as much so as the feeling that prompts you to say your morning prayer inaudibly, and to take your bath in private.

Do you think that any reserve is fatal to the oneness of an ideal marriage? Have you heard of the "atomic theory?" How admitted tell is that all palpable objects, even granits, are compassed of innuserable infinitestical atoms, wich,

touch each other? This is true of the heart of a man and a woman. They can never quite touch, for the most devoted husband and wife can never see anything from exactly the same point of view; or feel anything exactly in the same manner and degree. This is the inevitable consequence of differing sex; but they may come so near that nothing can come between; so near as to support each other and resist the world with grantic strength and solidarity.

BY MAUREEN DHU.

'Last evening a gentleman cooly informed me that he didn't use slang any more. He considered it altogether too feminine. I felt my cheeks burn and would fain have opposed the ungallant insinuator, but being unprepared to defend the honor of our sex, I was obliged to treat him with silent contempt. However, after a little cogitation, I concluded it was the best thing I could possibly have done, for that the majority of our girls do use slang, is a deplorable fact that cannot be honestly denied.

"Great Scott, I wish you'd get a hustle on; you'll get left yet, or I miss my mark."
Shocking language, isn't it? And what is still more shocking, it proceeded from the rosy lips of an accomplished society belle. Please don't look so incredulous. She was accomplished, or at least was considered so; that is, she was a fashionable boarding-school graduate, who could talk slang in half a dozen languages if she choose, and whose music was pronounced "divine." The only excuse I can form for her is that she used such expressions unconsciously, and that is the excuse given

sighed: "O wad some power the giftle gie us, To see oursels as others see us."

"O wad some power the giftle gie us, To hear oursels as others hear us."

every girl must admire, that every girl must covet Then why will they use slang?

HINTS ABOUT CHICKENS.

Water in Summer.

If water must be provided, give it in the morning, fresh, and be careful to clean out the fountains or troughs in order to guard against disease. The roup and cholers is always spread through the flock by each member being compelled to drink from the same source as the sick fowls.

Summer Green Food.

For fowls not at liberty, the mowings of the lawn, cabbage leaves, turnip tops, cut clover or any green food that is easily obtained, will satisfy m, but it is best to have all green food cut fine

Some Good Recipes

The molasses to be used for gingerbread is greatly improved by being first boiled, and then

If a cake cracks open when baking, it is either because the oven is too hot and cooks the outside before the inside is heated, or else the cake was made too stiff.

kers' pies and cakes. Oilcloths should never have soap used upon them, as the lye will destroy the colors and the finish. They are greatly benefitted and last much

The best dish cloths are made from glass towel ing. When canning fruit do not use your dish-cloth to lift the jars from the fire. Always wash your dish cloths out when washing your towels, and rinse in cold water.

A good plan for keeping butter cool and sweet in summer, is to fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top; sink the butter jars in the sand, then thoroughly wet the sand with cold water. Cover the box air-tight. The box may be kept in the kitchen and used as a table.

To test the heat of lard in deep frying, put in a piece of bread, and if it browns while you count.

the board, and put on a clean slip every week.

A correspondent sends a receipt for chicken pie"Take one or two chickens, (as needed), cut up
as for frying, and put on to stew, covered with
water and salted to taste. When boiled tender,
add half cup creanly milk, one tablespoonful of
butter, a pinch of black pepper, and two hardboiled eggs, sliced thin. One pint of flour is
sufficient for crust for one good-sized pie. Roll
thin, lins the pan, pressing closely about the
edges, and sticking here and there with a fork.
Place in the stove and let it brown nicely. Thus,
you see, the undercrust is cooked before you til
with the chicken, already cooked and seasoned.
Now cover with a thin crust, set in the stove, and,
in a few minutes, you have a brown pie that is
emphatically a gis."

Why Will Girls Use Slang?

estly denied.

Why is this? Surely, it is not a quality that any one admires; yet no matter what society you mingle in (and, I am sorry to say, find it most plentifully) among the ladies. Will you pardon my quoting part of a conversation I accidentally overheard a few days since?

"Great Scott, I wish you'd get a hustle on; you'll get left of I accidentally overheard as few days since?

ions unconsciously, and that is the excuse given in nine cases out of ten.

I often think of "Scotland's sweetest bard," who

and add in a still deeper sigh:

Although I have said the majority of girls use slang, there are some who take a pride in using pure and perfect language; and, oh, what a pleasure it is to converse with these! I once heard a gentleman ask: "Why is it that Miss T, is such a favorite? She certainly isn't very attractive appearing." "No," returned his friend, "but oh, she is a perfect talker." "A perfect talker." "What a flattering attribute it is an attribute that What a flattering attribute it is; an attribute the

"Man wants but little here below,"
That's all quite true, and yet,
I'd like to see the man that won't
Take all that he can get.
—New York Life.

An Admonition.

Be careful in feeding. The cause of disease and lack of eggs is overfeeding, especially in summer. But little food is required by the hens from the farmer, and there is a liability of making them too fat when they are not left to their own exertions when they have the freedom of a large

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and milk should each the boiling point. In mixing cake dough use cups of exactly the same size for measuring the different ingredients Two or three rose-geranium leaves, put in when

making crab-apple jelly, will give it a delicious

In flavoring puddings, if the milk is rich, lemon flavoring is good, but if the milk is poor, vanilla makes it richer.

Beat the yelk of an egg and spread on the top of rusks and pies just before putting them into the oven. The egg makes that shine seen on ba-

longer if a thin coat of varnish is applied once a

The pungent odor of pennyroyal is very disa-greeable to ants and other creeping things. If the herbs cannot be obtained, get the oil of pennyroyal and saturate something with it, and lay around

piece of bread, and if it browns while you count sixty, your fat is hot enough for raw material. It it browns while you count forty, it is hot enough for food prepared from cooked material, such as croquettes. Use plenty of lard, which should be strained and put away for future use. The best shirt bosom board is one made of seasoned wood, a foot wide, one foot and a half long, and one inch thick. This should be covered with two or three thicknesses of fiannel, drawn tight and well tacked in place. Cover again with canton fiannel drawn very tight, and liberally racked. Make outside slips of white cotton cloth fitted to the board, and put on a clean slip every week.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILBOAD WESTERN AND ATTACK TO ASSISTED STATES AND ATTACK TO ASSISTED STATES AND ATTACK TO ASSISTED STATES AND ATTACK TO ASSISTED AS AS ASSISTED AS ASSISTED. GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Prom Augusta\* 6 30 am To Augusta\* 800 am From Covington. 7 50 am To Decatur. 9 55 am From Decatur. 9 55 am To Clarkston. 12 10 pm From Augusta\* 2 55 pm To Clarkston. 3 15 pm From Clarkston. 3 55 pm To Clarkston. 3 15 pm From Clarkston. 4 35 ptl. To Covington. 6 20 pm From Augusta\* 3 5 ptl. To Covington. 6 20 pm From Augusta\* 3 5 ptl. To Covington. 11 15 pm EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AN GEORGIA EV.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ring the Arrival and Reparture of All rains from This City—Central Time.
DEPART.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD Company, operating the Central Railroad Company, operating the Central Railrorgia. Time card in effect August 2, 1891. Atlanta to Florida No. 2 No. 4 No. 12 No. 18

Lv Atlanta 7 10 sm 7 10 pm 4 10 pm 12 30 am Ar Griffin. 8 36 am 8 42 rm 8 56 pm 2 83 pm Ar Macon June. 16 30 am 10 45 pm 7 56 pm 410 pm 4 140 pm Lv Macon 10 45 am 10 55 pm 8 05 pm 4 10 pm Lv Macon 10 20 am 8 22 pm 12 40 am 12 40 No. 1 | No. 3 | No. 11 | No. 11

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN No. 2 | No. 12 | 7 10 am 4 10 pm 8 36 am 5 50 pm 8 40 am 6 00 pm 11 35 am 9 10 pm Through coach between Atlanta and Column No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily.
W. H., GREEN, Gen. Mahager.
V. E. MoBEE, Gen. Supt.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.
J. L. TAYLOE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. T. CHARLTON. Pass. Agt. ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest. The following schedule in effect August 2, 1891:

SOUTH No. 50. No. 52. No. 56 Dat No. 54. No. 56 Dat No. 54. No. 56 Dat No. 54. Sunday. Daily. Lv Atlanta.... 4 05 pm 11 30 pm 5 05 pm 7 00 am Ar Columbus ...... Ar Motgomry 9 75 pm 8 00 am
Ar Penascola 5 15 am 1 10 pm
Ar Mobile... 3 15 am 1 21 pm
Ar N Orieans. 7 45 am 4 25 pm
Ar N Orieans. 7 45 am 4 25 pm
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEFORE.
Ly Mongomry 9 35 pm 7 55 am
Ar Selma... 11 20 pm 9 45 am
NORTH (No. 51. (No. 53. | No. 57\* | No. 54\* | NORTH BOUND. | No. 51. | No. 53. | No. 57° | No. 54. | Daily. | Daily. | Daily. | A Columbus 12 65 pm 11 45 am 11 45 am
Ar Opelita 96 46 am 8 30 am 2 56 pm
Ar West Point 11 60 am 9 10 am 8 60 am 2 56 pm
Ar LaGrange 11 47 am 1 55 am 5 3 am 2 50 pm
Ar LaGrange 12 47 pm 10 41 am 6 37 am 4 3 pm
Ar Atlanta 2 10 pm 12 65 pm 8 15 am 6 55 pm

\*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule damp
from wash n.t.n.to. 20 of Uricaus, and vestibule duning
car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sies per from New
Orleans to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet
cer from Atlanta to New Orleans.

ED M. L. TYLER,
General Manager.

JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'! Pass A2t.

Thornton's Book Store Sold.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO JAMES R.
Thornton the stock of Books, Pictures,
Frames, etc., formerly owned by John R. Thornton.
E. H. THORNTON,
Cashier Neal Loan and Banking Co. Notice. DEFERRING TO THE ABOVE, I RESPECT-fully solicit the trade heretofore extended to the Thornton Book Store. Mr. John R. Thornton, will assist me in running the business, and will be pleased to see old customers and friends. New goods to arrive at an early date. Very respect-fully JAMES R. THORNTON.

FINANCIAL W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities Room 7. Gate City Bank Building

DARWIN G. JONES. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES

orrespondence invited in regard to all kinds there investments. HUMPHREYS CASTLEMA

Friends Go Out. Yesterday afternoon The Evening Her-

ald was sold to Colonel Josiah Carter, who will continue the publication of

paper.

The Herald was started about six weeks ago by a company of which Mr. A. A Murphey was president.

A complete outfit was bought and number of persons were engaged to work on the paper. Rev. Sam W. Small was as editor, and Colonel Carter was engaged to edit the news columns. The paper has been very bright and readable-How It Came About.

The publication of a daily paper required more care and labor than some of the men who were in the company had bargained for. Mr. Murphey, who was the chief promoter of the enterprise, found that his law practice being sadly neglected and that it was necessary for him to give up either his practice or The Herald. Colonel Carter had put no money into the paper and was working for a salary. Two or three days ago Mr. Murphey asked him if he cared to invest. Colone Carter replied that he had a strong desire to own a daily paper in Atlanta and negotiations progressed until late yesterday afternoon, when the price was agreed on and the purchase made. So that tomorrow's Herald will be under Colonel Carter's exclusive management. Mr. A. A. Murphey, Mr. Dodd and the other gentlemen who furnished the money to start the paper are

Colonel Carter Talks. Colonel Carter was asked last night if Mr. Small would remain with the paper.

"I have had no conference with Mr. Small," was his reply, as I have not seen him since the trade was closed. Mr. Small has been doing good work, hard work and lots of it. I regard him as one of the finest newspaper men in the country. The trade was really very unexpected to me. I had decided that the sale would not be made, and that was my im pression at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock I bought the paper."

What are you going to do with it?" "I may organize a stock company, or I may run it myself. I intend that the paper shall be improved as rapidly as possible, and one of the first steps will be to move into more conmient quarters and put in a perfecting press The press I now have is not as fast as I need. "What sort of a paper will The Herald be

now?" was asked. "It will be a newspaper, and will be just as bright, clean and readable as it can be made. In addition to being a newspaper, it will lend its most earnest efforts to building up Atlanta, and to keeping the people united, prosperous and happy. I think there is no city in the world quite as good as Atlanta, and there are no people to whom I could be more devoted. The Herald will be a factor in the great growth that most certainly awaits the city. I have very decided views on this subject, bu the paper will speak for itself as soon as I can get things straightened out."

Mr. Murphey Talks.

Mr. A. A. Murphey was asked why he had

was his reply. "I saw I could not run a paper and attend to my practice, so I sold the paper nel Carter is a newspaper man. It is his profession. He wants a paper and I don't, and so he's got The Herald. That's all there

The price paid has not been stated, but it is od that all parties are satisfied. Colonel Carter gets a double cylinder Hoe press, such as THE Constitution used its first perfection its first perfecting press was bought. He gets the type and other printing material; the office furniture, books, accounts, good will, etc., and is the only man in town who owns a

daily paper all by himself. THEY WERE YOUNG.

But Had Their Own Ideas About the Proper Age to Marry. There was a romantic little episode Wednes-

And two young hearts that beat as one, and that already were bound by the silken ties of love, were fastened together by the strong

Mr. Paul Richardson is a bright and popular young man, who says he is nineteen years old. His affections have for som time been centered upon Miss Jennie Bankston, a pretty and charming young lady of The affection was mutual, and the two openly discussed the advisability of dy wedding. Parents were approached, and, while objections to neither party were ed, their years were considered too young and tender to battle with the waves in the sea

The young people appreciated the wisdom of the older heads, but were sure that in their special case they were wrong. So putting their heads together they came

to the conclusion that their own sweet will was what should be followed. Wednesday the first step was made by the procuring of the license. The young lady was stopping with a married sister, and that

night young Bichardson took a stroll with

He carried her back to her sister's and then went to his home. The next morning he made arrangements for board for at the corner of Magnolia and Mangum, and then called for his bride. They told of the quiet marriage the night before, and gave all great surprise. Blessings and congratulaas were received, and the happy young couple went to their new home, where they

are now quartered. CARELESSLY ARRANGED.

The Hard Work of the Fire Laddler

What would probably have resulted in a disastrous fire was checked just in the nick of time yesterday.

At about 8:30 o'clock in the morning some one at the Wellhouse Paper Company's store smelt smoke, and soon traced it to the coal in the cellar, Chief Joyner was sent for, and after comming, he quickly summoned several of his men.

They worked arduously for quite a while before they could trace the fire. The cellar had been packed from top to bottom with coal—nearly two carloads of it, and the shaft from the machinery becoming dry, was heated and ignited the coal.

It was carloses.

t was a careless arrangement, and the mer red a big loss—perhaps the destruction of

erb ecean steamship State of Nebraska, lan Star line, sailed from New York this, for Glasgow via Londonderry. Mr. Hugh Angier and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atlanta, are passengers. They will out a year in making a leisurely tour

ABOUT THIS CITY.

oce has come and gone, and Atla has settled back into her normal condition.

The state convention of sturdy sons of the soil did just what it was expected they would do: Re-elect President Livingston, reaffirm allegiance to the Ocala platform, and sit down

on the gentlemen who represented the opposition to the ruling powers in the order.

Livingston is on top—there is no manner doubt of that. His enemies sadly acknowledge it, and shaking their heads, say "the good

time's coming."

Governor Northen and Dr. Gibson, to whom have talked, both refuse to say anything

Governor Northen has said to friends that he expects to carry his fight to the stump before the people. I presume this means that rthen expects Colonel Livingston Governor No be in the race for the governo ship next year. That is an expects tion which many other people it or not, nobody can tell. The colonel is no in the habit of intrusting his secrets to any body else; besides that, he in all probabilit has not yet made up his own mind on tha subject. There is ample time for many changes between this and the next gubernatorial cam

Dr. Gibson says he has nothing for the pub lic now, but he probably will have in the not far future. He is not a man to let up on fight after he has once gone into it, and he will doubtless be heard from.

Larry Gantt is in earnest about his nev paper, and an interesting piece of news in this ection is contained in the announcemen that The Free Lance is to be an out-and-out advocate of the third party.

'Y am firmly convinced," said Larry; yesterday,

"that the farmers of Georgia are favor of the third party, and I am going to help along that idea. I expect to make my paper red hot from the start Will I succeed? I think so, I have always had a circulation of at least twenty thousand, and believe this paper will have more. I am prepared to spend a good deal of money at the start to make the paper jus what I think it should be, and 1 feel confident

Senator Gordon's reply to the alliance is, naturally enough, being widely discussed. Hi friends say he has done just what he should do; his enemies call it an unmistakeab

Some of General Gordon's friends urged him to make no reply at all, taking the ground that the demand—or request—of the alliance was intended simply as an insult by his enemies. Others advised him to adopt the cours he took, a dignified announcement that he had expressed his opinions on the points raised and if he had anything jurther to say would say it at the proper time and place.

vention feel, however, that Senator Gordon has "insulted the alliance" by his action. They say he was in the convention hall when the resolution was passed, and knew fully of its contents. They expected, they say, some sort of an answer before the convention adjourned— were entitled to it. "Instead of that," said one, esterday, "General Gordon waited until after we had adjourned and then excused his delay by saying that the formal notice did not reach him until Thursday night. If he was going to make the short reply he did finally make, I see no occasion for his taking twenty-four hours to do it."

Others talk in the same strain. It is difficult for a man to please everybody; General Gordo has long since learned that.

The third party emissaries went away sadde than they came. The Georgia farmer is the backbone of the democratic party, and is not going off after false gods. If the aforesaid third party men don't realize that now, they

I have just heard of a coincidence concerning that nickel-plated bicycle story with which John Sibley's enemies tried to beat him for the legislature. The Honorable John, you will remember, was heralded as the only member of the Georgia alliance who reveled it the luxury of a bicycle. The story was debeat Sibley-but it didn't.

Well, in 1881, Sibley bought the bicycle from Mr. McKenzie, of the Marietta Guano Comdecided he had no further need for the machine. Sibley kept it a year and then, when he in turn went to get married, sold it to Mr Payne, of Macon,

Here's the coincidence: Mr. Payne is now state chemist and devotes a portion of his time, at least, to analyzing guano made by Mr. McKenzie; while Mr. Sibley helps make the laws governing the sale of that guano.

Some people have urged it as against Hon. W. C. Glenn that he is a young lawyer—the inference, rather than charge, being that he is too young for the position of assistant attorney general.

Speaking of that, a friend said: "Bill Glenn the oldest lawyer of his age, if that expression is good, in the south. Although less than thirty-five years old, he has from eighteen been a member of the bar of the superior courts and for seventeen a member of the bar of the supreme court of the state."

Governor Northen has not yet appointed Colonel Westmoreland as judge, but the appointment will, in all probability, be made on Monday. Yesterday the governor spent some tim ingoing over the papers. He is making a very careful examination of them, and will make his appointment as soon as he finishes. Judg Westmoreland, it will be.

The very many friends and admirers of Rev Mr. Barrett will join THE CONSTITUTION in the hope of a speedy recovery.

The Consolidated Street railway officials seem to be decidedly unfortunate.

For six weeks, General Manager Battis has een confined to his home by a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is convalescent. Now Superintendent of Construction Walker is on the sick list.

In the meantime Mr Mansfield, the expert of oston, has been supervising the work that is rapidly being pushed to a conclus

And still the Atlanta club keeps winning. That's getting monotonous. Are there no other ball clubs in this country?

A Child's Death. Martha, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. B. Milner, died at their home, 155 South Pryor street, Friday night. The little one had been sick for quite a while and death was not unexpected. The funeral took place yesterday from the residence. The interment was at Westview.

St. Luke's Cathedral,
Corner of Pryor and Houston streets. Early
communion at 7:25 a, m., Sunday school at 9:20
a, m., morning service at 11 a. m., with sermon by
the Rev. H. K. Rees.

spel of the Good Shee

IS HE A BIGAMIST ?

A SALVATION ARMY MAN CHARGED

An Atlanta Painter Deserts His Wife and Is Joined by an Atlanta Woman in Waco, Texas.

J. T. Hornsby was a painter and con ractor in Atlanta a few months ago. He joined the Salvation Army and showed great zeal in the work. Miss Minnie Bowers came from Nashville

ome months since and became a devont adherent of the army. She is about twentytwo years of age and is a rather comely young woman. Her comrades say they do not know much concerning her past, but since she came to Atlanta her conduct has always been blameless, so far as they could observe it.

Hornsby was thrown much with Miss Bowers, and the two seemed fond of each other-too fond-some of the member thought. This mutual tenderness was ascribed to re

ligious zeal by the unsuspicious soldiers, but some of the others attributed it to another cause, and gossiping tongues began to wag.
The 26th of last month Hornsby received summons from the commander at Augusta but this order was countermanded at once, and the next day he was called to Jacksonville. He had in Atlanta a wife and four children and he knew he could not carry them with him. So he appeared much grieved at leaving them, but sacrificed his happiness in the dis-charge of his religious duty. He left Atlanta with the avowed purpose of going straight to Jacksonville, but he changed his mind and

went to Texas. Soon afterward Miss Minnie Bowers quietly left Atlanta, and none of the soldiers had any idea of her destination. In less than a week she joined Hornsby in Waco, Tex., and it wa rumored that they were married. It is said si wrote a female friend in Atlanta telling her that she and Hornsby were married and living

happily together.

The news reached Mrs. Hornsby, who wa indignant at the perfidy of her husband, and she determined to prosecute him to the utmost extent of the law. She stated her case at police headquarters yesternsy morning, and the case was placed in the hands of an officer

to work it up.

A warrant charging Hornsby with bigamy will be sworn out by his deserted wife.

The officers of the Atlanta division of the Salvation Army declare they will assist Mrs Hornsby in bringing her recalcitrant husband to justice. They are outraged at the conduct of one of their trusted soldiers, and will go any length to vindicate the good name of th

AROUND THE COURTHOUSE. Gossip Gathered in the Various De partments.

No courts have been in session the pas

week, but next Monday week two tribu

will be running simultaneously. The new judge, who will preside over the criminal wring of the city court, is co-ordinate with Judge Howard Van Epps. He will not cases as well. He and Judge Van Epps, working harmoniously together, will soon clear the dockets of the overplus of cases with

Judge Richard H. Clark has been holding court at Marietta. He will open court in At-lanta the first Monday in September.

which they are cumbered.

Judge Howard Van Epps, who has been spending several weeks in Athens, will return me early next week. Solicitor General Charles D. Hill is taking

a much needed rest at Salt Springs, and Solici tor Frank O'Bryan is rusticating at his country retreat, "Sans Souci." One of the most faithful workers in th

courthouse is Dr. Holliday, in the clerk's office.

At the meeting of the grand jury week after next some matters of more than ordinary mo-ment will be investigated.

The young lady who was adjudged to be in-sane by a commission de lunatice enquirendo before Ordinary Calhoun, has been sent to the state lunatic asylum. Her physicians express the hope that her case will easily yield to treatment, and that she will soon be returned

Captain George B. Forbes has been ill for lew days past, but is entirely well again.

One of the most active men about the court s Mr. J. J. Barnes, of the sheriff's off He can serve more papers than any other man in the county.

THE DELEGATES HAVE GONE. The Delegates to the Alliance Conven Have Returned Home

The corridors of the Markham house wore deserted appearance yesterday. The lively scenes that had passed there for the past few days had disappeared. For the delegates to the alliance convention had gone

Most all of them left immediately after the Most all of them left immediately after the adjournment Friday afternoon, but a few remained until yesterday.

The Markham house was their headquarters while they were here, and it will be a long time before the Markham house will present as lively an appearance as the alliance delegates gave it.

present as lively an appearance as the alliance delegates gave it.

The subjects most discussed by the alliance-men who remained over until yesterday were Senator Gordon's letter and Larry Ganti's

Larry received a great deal of encourage-ment and promises of support, and is very sanguine of success.

SAM SMALL TO LECTURE. He Will Lecture at Prohibition Hall This

Rev. Sam Small will deliver a lecture this afternoon, at Prohibition hall, on the subject:
"The American Vestibuled Train, Drawn by Engine 1891."

Engine 1891."

Wherever Mr. Small lectures he always draws large audiences, and his lectures are always scholarly and entervaining.

He lectured at Prohibition hall last Sunday afternoon on the subject, "Is Our Civilization a Failure?" Failure?

a Failure?"

A large audience was present to hear him and was absolutely charmed by the elegant and eloquent manner in which Mr. Small handled his subject.

Mr. Small is an able and forcible speaker as well as writer, and is a deep thinker and constant reader.

Mr. Isaac Stienheimer, the clothing Nesto Atlanta, will go into harness again on Septer ist. He sold his own business some months and thought, then, his retirement from tra-would be permanent. But he has decided to into active service once more, and has accepted position with the large and well-known home Eiseman & Bros., Clothiers and Merchant Tailor 17 and 19 Whitehall street, where he will delighted to serve his old friends and customers.

Mrs. S. A. Boggan, of Atlanta, who pending some time at Aberdeen, Miss.

AGAIN BADLY BRATTEN.

THE MACON TEAM PALLS AN BASY PICTIM TO ATLANTA

After a Most One-Side Contest — The Day in the League and Association.

The Sporting World.

Macon made her farewell appearance at Pledmont park yesterday, and now her ball players are going home to practice in the hope of finding some victim.

The team as it stands now is no match for

In the three games played here the local nine has rolled up fifty-six runs, and had there been any need, there is no telling just where the scoring would have stopped.

Yesterday's game was but a repetition of the

two previous ones. The contest had hardly well begun before every one saw how it would terminate, and, as before, the main interest centered in the extent of the visitors' defeat. Coppedge, who regularly plays right field, went into the box for Atlanta, and in nine innings Macon made two little hits-one in the

nd and the other in the third. The local men had quite a different experience. They walked up to the plate full of confidence and were seldom disappointed. Everybody but Foreight and Merrill got onto the ball in splendid shape.
Atlanta started with four runs in the first

inning. After Butler had made a hit, a series of errors and singles sent him and three other across the plate. In the second, Macon made two, but Atlanta immediately tallied three Then Harper, who had essayed to do the

pitching for Macon, retired to second and Harris finished the game, pitching fairly good The Central City team never again scored, nor after the third inning did they make a hit. The local men afterwards had easy sailing and did not find it necessary to

exert themselves.

In the ninth inning Freeny met with quite painful accident. In sliding to second he dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to town, and had the wounded member immedi-

Glenn, Foley, Marshall and Merrill all put up an excellent fielding game, while Roach covered first in his usually good style. In the ninth Marshall stopped a grounder, and him-

self beat the runner out at first. The score was as follows: ATLANTA.

R.BH.PO.E

1, cf. ... 3 3 1 0 Harvey, 3b....

1, 3b.... 2 2 1 0 Harris, c. p.

1, 2b.... 2 2 5 1 Foley, ss....

10, 2b... 2 3 0 1 Guedron, 1b.

1, 1b... 1 2 16 0 Harper, p. 2b.

1, 1b... 1 2 16 0 Harper, p. 2b. Foreight, c... 2 0 3 0 Snow, If.... 1 Roach, 1b .... 1 2 16 0 Harper, p. 2b. 0 Merrill, ss... 2 0 1 0 Chapman, rf.. 0 Van Dyke,rf... 1 3 0 1 McKay, 2b. c. 0 Total..... 13 16 27 2 Total ...... 2 2 24 9 

How the Baseball Games Played Yesterda Resulted. NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Cincinnati.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis.

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3

Columbus.

2 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 5

Base htts—St. Louis, 5; Columbus, 5. Errors—
St. Louis, 5; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Stivetts,

Rettger and Darling; Knell and Donohue.

At Louisville.

The Millwaukee-Louisville game was postpoon account of rain. Baseball in McDonough

McDonough, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]The Ola baseball club and Jonesboro's famou nine crossed bats at this place today, the score was 19 to 0 in favor of the Ola club. The Jonesbore boys were completely routed at every point. The Ola club now stands ready to accept a challenge from any club in the

Saratoga Races

SARATOGA, August 22.-Sixth day's meeting attendance very large,
First race, six furlongs, Salonica won, Cotton
ade second, Madrid third. Time, 1:18.
Second race, one mile, Belle of Orange won, Lu
ella B. second, India Rubber third. Time, 1:43%

ella B. second, India Rubber third. Time, 1:43%. Third race, Morrissey stakes, 'handicap sweep-stakes, for all ages, \$1,500 added, mile and fire furlongs, Los Angeles, carrying 120, walked over the course. Carroll was scratched and Santiago was excused from starting.

Fourth race, Pocahontas stakes, for filies three-year-olds, with \$1,250 added, one mile and three-sixteenths, Santa Anna won, LaTosca second, Wood Bena third. Time, 2:04½.

Fifth race, selling, mile and a sixteenth, Eric won, Gertie D. second, Mabelle third. Time, 1:50.

Morris Park Races.

Morris Park Races. Morris Park, N. Y., August 22.—There wer fully 10,000 persons at the races today and a most attractive card was presented. The track was in

First race, handicap, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added ne mile, Picknicker won, Ambulance second

First race, handicap, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, one mile, Picknicker won, Ambulance second, Homer third. Time, 1:39-2.

Second race, Select stakes for two-year-olds, \$2,500 added, six furlongs, His Highness won by a neck, St. Florian beat Tammany two lengths for place. Time, 1:12.

Third race, Choice stakes for three-year-olds, \$2,500 added, mile and a half, Rey del Rey was forced with the whip and spur but could never eatch Bermuda, who won handily by a scanl length; Rey del Rey beat Peter five lengths. Time, 2:33/4.

Fourth race, handicap, sweepstakes, \$1,500 added, one mile and a quarter. Stockton won, Banquet second, Rio third. Time, 2:36/4.

Fifth race, selling, sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, \$1,000 added, one mile, Cella won, St. John second, Esquiman third. Time, 1:41. Sixth race, Beacon stakes, \$1,000 added, seven furlongs, Sleipner won, Beansey second, Airplant third. Time, 1:235.

Lightning in Ellaville. ELLAVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Light-ning struck the telegraph office at this place yes-terday and set the depot on fire. It also broke out several window glass and drove two pieces in Mr. Purifor's leg and foot. Mr. Purifor was greatly shocked, but soon put out the fire with water. The lightning melted all the telegraphic apparatus. The wind moved the walls of the variety works so that the machinery will not work.

Taking a Vacation.

Captain Sam C. Stovall, a cour
popular conductor on the Atlanta a
lotte division of the Richmond and is enjoying a vacation of fiftee will spend some time at Conyers. Mr. Joe Thomas, of Sparts, Ga., br. Lewis W. Thomas, has made Atlan ad is reading medicine under D

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

-His Mother's Death.
Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. L. Stoddard, the
well-known architect, received a telegram an
nouncing his mother's death, which occurred
last Thursday in New Jersey.

—A Correction.

In last Sunday's paper Mr. Landon C. White was referred to as superintendent of the Southern Agricultural Works. This was an error, Mr. White only being employed there. Mr.

-The First to Arrive. Messrs. J. T. Boyle and J. E. Small, of the Richmond and Danville, reached the city last night. They form the first installment of the Richmond and Danville force to reach Atlanta ander the new dispensation. A special train carrying a large party will reach Atlanta to-

Elder T. M. Harris will deliver his fifth lec ture on the creation today. His subject will be "Man," and the lecture will be the most interesting of the series which he has been de

-He Is Much Better. Manager of Amusements Cohen, "Sandy"
Cohen that is, who has been confined to his
home by illness for several days, was able to
get down to his office yesterday, and is all
right once more -His Old Home Paper.

The Dalton Argus says of the application Colonel W. C. Glenn for the position of ass Coloner w. Crisha is the positive ant attorney general:

There certainly will be no applicant better equipped to meet the demands which present antagonisms will constantly develop. Mr. Glenn has few superiors in the understanding of the

-A Bartow Club in Cobb. The Stilesborough Club was entertained on Friday on the union grounds in front of the home of Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, in Cobb county. Several interesting talks were made, and an excellent programme of music and recitations rendered.

rendered.

The Stilesborough Club is from Bartow county, and the hospitable entertainment by their neighbors in Cobb was highly appreciated and all present spent a delightful day.

-Fifteen Hundred of Them. The Red Men, who already form the stronges The Red Man, who aready form the strongest secret order numerically in the city, made another advance Friday night by organizing another lodge. Dr. J. M. Glass was elected sachem, and the fifty or sixty members have started out enthused with the order, and promising a large and successful lodge before many

This makes 1,500 Red Men in Atlanta. -A Big Camp Meeting.

Quite a large number of people left on Atlanta and West Point yesterday a Atianta and West Point yesterday afternoon, and today many more will
follow, to attend an old-time camp
meeting nine miles below Newnan. It
will be conducted by Methodists, and promises
to be of much interest and benefit. There have
been several near Atianta of late, and this one
will doubtlessly draw out the big crowds that
the former meetings did.

—They Have Betavard.

They Have Returned.

The Odd Fellows have all returned to the city from their visit to Columbus. They are delighted with the session of the state convention, and say that it was the most interesting and successful in every way of any that has been held since the grand lodge was instituted.

At Columbus The Southern Lodge Secret was made the official organ of the Odd Fellows, which relation it also holds to the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men.

Amgust of rythias and the Red Men.

—Mr. Camp Will Speak.

On next Thursday evening Colonel Joseph Camp will deliver a lecture at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rooms, 75½ Whitehall street, on the much-discussed subject at present, "Woman." The lecture will be given for the benefit of the union. Mr. Camp lectures every year at the chantangue. Camp lectures every year at the chautauqua, and never fails to interest a large audience.
The lecture will be the first of a series to be held during the fall and winter.

-The Boys on Top Again. Juvenile journalism, which for several m has been dead in Atlants, gives promise of new birth shortly. Not long ago one of the papers after another, which had been con-ducted by enterprising youths, surrendered existence, until the field was left entirely

clear. Now Ferdinand and Isadore Saloshin, the editors of the late Bulletin, are going to get out a weekly, of size, reading matter and other features, exactly suited for boys and girls in every way. They expect to make a big success of it, especially as they have no

—Has Located in Atlanta.

Major M. L. Bates has just completed a magnificent residence at 701 Peachtree, and will make Atlanta his permanent home in the future. Major Bates is one of Georgia's best and most prominent citizens, and in him and his cultivated family Atlanta has gained valuable acquisitions. He will continue in the banking business at Griffin, his former home, but will also join his son, Mr. W. A. Bates, a young man of excellent business and moral worth, in the brokerage business and moral worth. In the brokerage business young man of excellent business and worth, in the brokerage business here, has been successfully carried on by the for the past year. The new Peachtree of Major Bates is a model of convenie sides being of pleasing artistic design. It contains thirteen comfortable rooms, and is elegantly finished in hard woods, and pro-vided throughout with all modern conven-Atlanta extends a hearty we Major Bates and his elegant family.

HIS VACATION ENDED. Judge Marshall J. Clarke Announces That He Is Ready for New Business.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke's industry is proverbial. Some six weeks ago he went to a cool mountain retreat to spend a well-earned vacation Instead of passing his days in the perusal of novels and other light literature, he gave his days and his nights to the examination of half score of cases, in which appeals for new trials and been made. Some of these were certioraried from the justice courts and the city recorder's court and others were tried in his own. The evidence in these cases aggregated more than five thousand pages of legal cap, and the motions for new trial, etc., made up a good deal more. Thus it is seen that Judge Clarke performed a prodig-

ious task. Yesterday he was in chambers a short while. He heard no new cases, but filed with the clerk decisions in every case that had been placed in his hands. Am

ng these are only three cases of general Among these are only three cases of gameinterest.

John Seigler sued the Richmond and Danville railroad for damages and the jury
awarded them. A new trial is granted and
the verdict is set aside.

J. H. Sword sued the city of Atlanta for
damages, which the jury gave him. This
verdict is set aside and a new trial is granted.

John A. Schmidt was tried and convicted
for selling whisky to minors and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. This
verdict is overthrown, and the defendant gets
a new trial.

Next Saturday Judge Clarke will hear several important causes in chambers.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore carry an immense stock of their celebrated "Perfected Crystal Lenses" mounted in gold, silver, nickel or steel spectacles or eye-glass frames. Special attention paid to fitting frame to face of wearer. 58 old capitol, opposite postofice. PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCE, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter a SUMMER address of Alfredo Barili, Craig y Nos Castle, Ystradgynlais, Swansea Valley, South Walcs. Ms. David Kaupman has

COL. GOODWIN

presented it to him.

idea is that it was to regulate the so as to benefit and protect all

afford protection to the built sociations themselves.

business with them, and at the

"You see, the bill provides that a panies shall deposit certain mortgages with the treasurer of an

with some trust company, as as those persons who may have d them. The bill puts the amount

posit at \$25,000, but I am in that a little too large. Some le

lirection is necessary, however,

"The bill also provides for an

starting up without a proper financial

bill. It is the reciprocity feature A many states make certain regular govern national building and loan second

organized in this state and other, and in its reciprocity features, require a corporations, doing business in the corporations.

states, undergo very much the same ments in doing business in this state at

business under the laws of this state.
"The only associations affected at this act are those which are national."

acter, and none a local nature come in law. The purpose of the bill is to pe

"The bill was introduced at the

quired by those states of as

"There is another important for

bill. It is the reciprocity fer

THE BILL TO REGULARE

It Is an Important Measure and Manably Pass—What Captus In Has to Say.

An important bill was is house a day or two ago by Colodel C which provides for the regul building and loan associa Mr. Goodwin introduced the

request of the attorneys of several associations, who formulated the The bill is of an important nature.
"I introduced the bill," said Coin win, yesterday, "at the request of men, and I think it is a good me

these institutions to be paid by the tions, as in the case of banks. The idea examiner is to regulate these quadrate porations so that additional protection afforded to the people, and it may be necessory to cut the afforded to the people, and it may be whether the corporation is doing a business or not. This protection is not only to the people, but also to as tions which are doing a legitimate and it will prevent such associated and it will prevent such associated.

The passenger traffic

several of its provisions will have a changed by the general judiciary control whose wisdom and scrutiny litture.

quest of several of these indicated and I think they are generally in Captain Ellis Has a Work Captain W. D. Ellis, who is the street the Southern Mutual Building as I as sociation, was also seen in regula

"The national building and lon tions in the state are strongly in laws di measure," said he, "as it affords protected them as well as to the people who has a

in their companies.
"You see, there are wildest as "You see, there are springing up over the country stall with no financial basis, and the power and t many instances are so guilible that the take stock in almost anything. The gerous competition is started enter seeking to do an honest business, and finish we want to stop. By requiring the seeking to do and having them enamed is securities, and having them enamed is state official, such instituti

"Then, again, there are states wh allow companies in this state to de within their borders, unless under on strictions. This bill proposes to place restrictions upon outside companies who business in this state, and to require posit of securities, either here or in the where the principal office is located. companies altogether. The bill proper prevent building and loan located in those states, from the

"The officers of all as the companies in this state shall say fees to the treasurer when the securing deposited, and that they shall pay the paraminer. "All the companies in the sor and that includes all in Georgi

THREE DAYS MORE

The Veterans Conclude to Con Fair Until Wednesday. The members of Company A, veterans, have decided to confine at the Gate City Guard's armory the

longer, and on Wednesday evening is w nde in splendid style. On that night there will be a prize gives indications of being a very affair. The companies to enter the Gate City Guard, Grady Cad the Gate City Guard, Grady Cades
lanta Riffes, who will drill according
ton's tactics. To the successful comhandsome medal, with the annewinner, and two crossed conflags engraved thereon, will be passed.
Then the veterans themselves are
have a drill, in which the two comand B, will participate. Hardee's tach
be used. After this the old soldiers is
will form in a battalion and give a
across the hall.
It will form a sight well worth winner
The Grady Cadets adjourned there
meeting last night, and the company in
repaired in a body to the armory
was one most delightfully spent in
and participating in the other signs
that were provided by the attentive
tee on arrangements.
The attendance was, perhaps, its ser-

tee on arrangements.

The attendance was, perhaps, yet, despite the inclement weather. THREE CANDIDATES For the Position of Assis

General.

It is likely that within the next bill to create the office of assistant general will pass the general assemb The bill gives the governor posse The first candidate in the field w. C. Glenn, of Atlanta; the m Ne nest candidate in the man Speaker W. A. Little, of Columbia comes a third candidate in the per-onel P. L. Mynatt, one of the Nest

Mr. Glenn's friends have been Mr. Glenn's friends have been mergetically and systemes when you have a petition containing of nearly every member of the and of a large number of the general assembly. They be didate will certainly win the Mr. Little's backers have They started out a petition, who have a petition who have a man in Georgia, come from all parts of the started come from al

HANGES A

THE BAILRO.

On one circular Tra ppoints Mr. J. M. Culp per of the Richmond coloding all lines lease tooluding all lines leased oulp is at present generations will and Nashville mof being one of the leased be found.

resent general passeng acad and Danville road inf, extended over the eall lines leased and operates in Atlanta. This o at present held by S. H. Craig, these gentlemen tions, as shown on anoth These two are the m

enger and freight

The first division inc Washington and Richm and east to Port Royal. ad has charge of this rill be at Charlotte, N. The second division is ral system, including the silroad. Mr. S. H. Ha this division, with his of
The third division is t

appointed general agent partment of this line, wi ton, D. C. In addition nues to have supervis olumbia, Pennsylvani, and including the lin railway, and west

PREIGHT TRAFFIC To have charge of t ions, the following apper L. L. McCleskey, get the Hehmond and Daniard lines, with headqua G. A. Whitehead, get the Richmond and Deniard Lines. G. A. Whitehead, gen the Richmond and Dan Atlanta, with headquart J. H. Drake, genera lichmond and Danvil and Richmond to Atlant ted lines nort S. Barnum, diviningham, including Columbus and Wes. G. Craig, division

including the A W. G. Craig, district mbus, including the m, Southwestern, a Enfaula.

D. Cardwell remains to Columbia, including Western North Caroling.

C. B. Chandler is an

The changes are the land a few days since caused by the arrival of It means, as has been ment of several good hundred cierks. It is competent, but the mer great systems had to let Those who stay in are being congratulated by

GOOD USE F Hal

he particulars of a horsen received from Cent Florence. Yes theop-year-old negro a little girl, and then made crime was discovered to the control of the con constable from Center S
assarch of the brute
are come in this direct
aught his man, and
enter Star. A lynchin
alt, as the people of t
of countenance such cr

Ordered to Bui

TOPERA, Kan., August allroad commissioners has manager of the Unioning him that the entity railroad must be reb w track, and if the hat once, the matter attorney general, a road's charter. Toad's charter.
About six weeks ago an
ath of two persons o
anch, and after investig
eded it also due to the
ament was notified at it
set he relaid, but the or
ed with. A letter was

Holding ' nestioned in regar a, replied that m bank was hold

The Girdl on, Va., Augus

# GOODWIN

LL TO REGULARY D LOAN ASSOCIA

portant bill was in

the attorneys of se

ns, who formulated the is of an important natu duced the bill," said Co

duced the bill," said Couraged at the request of I think it is a good m t it was to regulate the ith them, and at the themselves.

the bill provides that l deposit certain with the treasurer of trust company, as ons who may have do no bill puts the amount to bill puts the amount 5,000, but I am inclin

tutions to be paid by the case of banks. The to regulate these qua the people, and it may corporation is doing a not. This protection is the people, but also to the a are doing a legitimate prevent such ace ithout a proper fine another important feat the reciprocity feat al building and lo rocity features, require ergo very much the ose states of as ne a local nature come rpose of the bill is to nent on the subject fected, and it is its provisions will have

several of these in

ain Ellis Has V. D. Ellis, who is the n Mutual Building and Los

onal building and state are strongly in favor said he, "as it affords protect l as to the people who take

there are wildcat up over the country at all pancial basis, and the people ces are so gullible that petition is started a stop. By requiring the and having them exam

nies in this state to borders, unless under upon outside companies rincipal office is lo ilding and loan

seorgia.

ars of all associations are regard, and the bill also require so in this state shall pay a reasurer when the security id that they shall pay the

mpanies in the southern
udes all in Georgis, are
re, and I am confident
ill pass it in the interest
l as of the companies con-

REE DAYS MORE.

Conclude to Con of Company A, decided to contin y Guard's armory Wednesday evening

id style. there will be a pri ns of being a very in mpanies to enter teams Guard, Grady Cadets o will drill according
To the successful compet
dal, with the name
two crossed conte
thereon, will be presente
erans themselves are go
which the two compet
icipate. Hardee's tact
this the old soldiers
battalion and give a

sight well worth with dets adjourned their tht, and the company in dy to the armory. The delightfully spent in ing in the other enjo-ded by the attentive ments.

pe was, perhaps, inclement weather,

E CANDIDATES of Assistant

within the next

ate in the field wa

and systematic on containing the ember of the At-nber of the men. They believe ly win the prize-beers have not potition, which petition, whigher the period by property of the state

# HANGES AND CHANGES

THE RAILROAD WORLD IN AT-LANTA.

General Orders Have Arrived and the People Are Acquainted With What Is to Come-

They came yesterday morning. Those little innocent-looking circulars from the headquarters of the Richmond Terminal ompany ordering such important changes in the management of the system.

There are several of them, and each bears an

important message.

They officially order the changes published

They efficially order the changes published a few days since, and the appointments are to take effect September 1st.

On one circular Traffic Manager Sol Haas appoints Mr. J. M. Culp assistant traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville system, translating all lines leased and operated. ager of the Richmond and operated. Mr. fielding all lines leased and operated. Mr. Oulp is at present general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville, and has the reputaion of being one of the very best railroad men

The jurisdiction of Mr. James L. Taylor, at resent general passenger agent of the Rich-and and Danville road, is, on another circuer, extended over the entire system, including all lines leased and operated, with headquarers in Atlanta. This office takes in both at present held by S. H. Hardwick and C. J. Craig, these gentlemen receiving other positions, as shown on another circular.

These two are the most important appoint ments, and apply to the entire system.

To handle this big aggregation of roads, it system up into divisis necessory to cut the ons, and other circulars denominate the dions, fand the roads comprising each.

lother circulars appoint heads of the passenger and freight departments of each

The Passenger Traffic Division The passenger traffic is separated into three

The first division includes all lines between Washington and Richmond south to Atlanta, and east to Port Royal. Mr. W. A. Turk is appointed assistant general passenger agent, and has charge of this division. His office will be at Charlotte, N. C.

The second division is composed of the Central system, including the Macon and Northern railroad. Mr. S. H. Hardwick is appointed assistant general passenger agent in charge of this division, with his office at Savannah

The third division is the Washington, Ohio and Western Railway. Mr. L. S. Brown is appointed general agent for the passenger de-partment of this line, with office at Washingon, D. C. In addition to this duty, he con tinues to have supervision of the passenger traffic in the states of Maryland, District of ambia. Pennsylvania and New York, west and including the line of the Northern Cen ral railway, and west to the eighty-second

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

To have charge of the freight traffic divilions, the following appointments are made:
L. L. McCleskey, general freight agent of
the Richmond and Danville, leased and oper-

the Richmond and Danville, leased and opersted lines, with headquarters in Atlanta.
G. A. Whitehead, general freight agent of
the Richmond and Danville system south of
Atlanta, with headquarters in Savannah.
J. H. Drake, general freight agent of the
Richmond and Danville, from Washington
and Richmond to Atlanta, including all leased
and operated lines north of Atlanta.
G. S. Barnum, division freight agent at
Birmingham, including the Georgia Pacific
and Columbus and Westerngroads.
A. G. Craig, division freight agent at Char-

A.G. Craig, division freight agent at Char-oits, including the Atlanta and Charlotte, acon and Northern, and Western North

W.G. Craig, district freight agent at Co-lumbus, including the Savannah and West-en, Southwestern, and Montgomery and Enfanla. D. Cardwell remains district freight agent

at Columbia, including the Port Royal, and Western North Carolina.

C. B. Chandler is appointed joint soliciting The changes are the same as those pube lished a few days since, and no surprise is caused by the arrival of the official circulars. It means, as has been stated, the displacement of several good men, and of over one hundred clerks. It is not that they are not competent, but the merging into one of the great systems had to let somebody out.

Those who stay in are excellent men and are being congratulated by their friends on their promotion. nt, with headquarters at Athens.

### GOOD USE FOR A ROPE. oh Necks as This Were Made for the

Halter.

FLORENCE, Ala., August 22.—[Special.]—
The particulars of a horribic crime have just been received from Center Star, fifteen miles from Florence. Yesterday evening an eighteen-year-old negro assaulted and outraged a little girl, and then made his escape before the crime was discovered. Last night the constable from Center Star arrived in this city in search of the brute, who was supposed to have come in this direction. This morning he caught his man, and returned with him to Center Star. A lynching is very likely to reenter Star. A lynching is very likely to re-nit, as the people of that neighborhood will of countenance such crimes.

Ordered to Build a New Track. TOPERA, Kan., August 22.—The state board of allroad commissioners have addressed a letter to be manager of the Union Pacific railroad, inming him that the entire line of the Kansas by railroad must be rebuilt without delay, with new track, and if the order was not complied

tonce, the matter would be turned over to ttorney general, and steps taken to revoke d'scharter. oad's charter.
Out six weeks ago an accident resulting in the
a of two persons occurred on the central
ch, and after investigating, the commissioners
ded it also due to the poor track. The manment was notified at the time that the track agement was notified at the time that the track must be relaid, but the order has never been com-plied with. A letter was received from the gen-eral manager saying the road has never paid ex-penses and the additional expense could not be borne.

Holding Their Gold.

Pars, August 22.—The Bank of France is tryng to keep gold to meet the purchases of Amerian wheat. The governor, in an interview
timated the payment for wheat at £20,000,000 stimated the payment for wheat at £20,000,000. But he urges that such a scarcity of gold has frequently happened and may endure, but the pablic has no cause for alarm. The bank has saidom been so flourishing. Another bank official, when questioned in regard to the report on gold promium, replied that money-changers, learning hat the bank was holding gold, collected all they would by offering a small premium, in the hope of saaping profit when wheat arrives.

The Girdle of Death , Va., August 22.—Larry Locher, aged trenty-five years, employed at the cement works, a this county, wore a leather girdle around his waist, which became saturated with kesosene oil. It caught fire from the explosion of a lamp and burned so deep into his body that it caused his

Watching the Cyclone. Washington, August 22.—The West Indian hur-time has, without doubt, changed direction of comment and passed toward the Bermudas. No information of it since yesterday morning, when twas north of Hayti. The reports from Hayana ad on the south Atlantic give no indication of its

In Good Hands. he Chicago Tribune.

a't see why Brother Goodman should wan,
month for a rest," observed a close-fister
of the flook. "The devil never takes i

does the Lord " spoke up the Rev. Mr.
"He is abundantly able, brethren, to
of the adversary for one month."
In favor of granting Pastor Goodman's
a Tecation was practically emotioned

## NO MORE WHIPS

TO BE USED ON THE STREET CAR MULES

dent Lorenden Issued that Order, and the Mule Cars Move Slower

"Is this a sleeping car?" asked a wellknown Capitol avenue resident of an equally well-known Washington street physician, as the street car in which they were riding crawled lazily along Jones street, or rather

Woodward avenue.
"It must be," replied the M. D., "for the nules and driver seem to be sleeping most of

Gentlemen, you must excuse me, but it ain't our fault," chimed in the driver, as he gave a stentorian "cluck" to the semi-somno-"Why not?"

"Because," rejoined the driver, "we are no allowed to use any sort of whip, and you know that mules, like negroes, require the lash." Inquiries elicited the following facts:

Day before yesterday a Marietta street car driver named Griggs beat one of his mules so mercilessly that the brute fell half-dead upon the track, and it was with difficulty he was rived. The driver was rebuked by some of the ladies in the car, and a member of the iety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-

mals threatened to prosecute him.

The case was brought to President Carrier's attention, and a warrant was sworn out for the driver's arrest. Griggs got an intimation of what had been done, and he hurriedly left town to avoid arrest.

The matter got a good deal of notoriety, and Superintendent Larendon of the Atlanta Street Car Company, began an investigation, which disclosed the fact that several of the drivers were in the habit of beating their mules and horses unmercifully. Actuated by humane impulses, Superintendent Larendon at once ssued an order that until further notice street car driver shall be permitted to use any ort of whip. This order went into effect yes erday morning, and its enforcement explains why the street cars went at a snail's pace, and

all the schedules were disregarded.

Belated passengers vented their wrath in expletives as hot as the weather, and Superendent Larendon, his mules and horses and

his drivers, were condemned vigorously.

It is a well-ascertained fact, drawn out by a physiological study of the mule, that his hide s impervious to the most vigorous strokes of the heaviest whip; but he may be persuaded to accelerate his speed if a virile expletive is hurled with sufficient force at his head. This is why it is suggested that the lash be super seded by an expert curser, and this is why the average driver is handicapped by his plety. Superintendent Larendon defends his order on humane grounds. He says that during this exhausting heat the poor dumb brutes must be shown some mercy, and he will not allow them to be maltreated, even if he has to make slower schedules.

slower schedules.

The members of the Society for the Preven

The members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cordially commend his action, but many who are forced to ride in the street cars are loud in their complaints about the slow schedules.

The mules and horses, as a general thing, did not realize yesterday the abolition of the whip, and most of them made pretty fair time, but it will not take them long to understand

### TO MEET ONCE MOBE

Heroes of the War to Mingle MONTICELLO, Ill., August 21.—[Special.]-The following was given out for publication

The following was given out for publication here today:

MONTICELLO, Ill., August 20.—To the Survivors of the Confederate and Union Armies—Comrades:
The guns of the late war fired their last blasts twenty-six years ago. The bitterness engendered by the strife has had more than a quarter of a century to be sweetened, the swords have rusted, the bayonets are pruning hooks, the cannons are hung in our church steeples, to call us to worship that Being who arbitrated for us, and the bomb shells roll across the sward, the play things of a child. Peace is declared and the words of our great commanders should be heeded:
"Let us have peace." Let us show to our children, and to the world that we old soldiers who wore the blue or the gray, know that the war is over.

Ver. Let us meet in one grand encampment at Chi we ask you, conrades of the gray, to meet us there, to talk of the mighty events of those days. We know that God has arbitrated for us, we know that He has made us one. Let us hold out both hands to each other, and show to the world that today, every one of us, would follow "Old Glory" to the gates of hell, if our United States demanded it of us. We are Americans and fear no petentate of earthly power. The world's fair managers have given us all the ground we want, more than a hundred acres, on which to pitch our tents and build our camp fires, and they say "tenme."

And the following old commanders and comrade: say come: General W. S. Rosecrans, Washington, D. C., Army of the Cumberland. General Oliver O. Howard, Army of the Ten-

essee. General John M. Corse, the here of Alatoons ass, Boston, Mass.
General W. G. Veazey, past commander-in-chief
'the Grand Army of the Republic.
General John C. Caldwell, second army corps, General John C. Caldwell, second army corps, opeka, Kan. General A. Hickenlooper, Army of the Tennes-

General A. Hickenicoper, Army of the Tennesiee, Cincinnati, O.
General Charles P. Mattocks, Army of the Potomac, Portland, Me.
General John W. Burst, Inspector general, Grand
Army of the Republic, Chicago, III.
General John C. Black, Chicago, III.
General John C. Black, Chicago, III.
General Walter C. Newberty, Chicago, III.
Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois.
Colonel James A. Bezton, past department,
commander of Illinois, Grand Army of the Remublic.

ic. lonel E. A. Daubey, junior vice commander the department of New York, Grand Army of

public.
Colonel E. A. Daubey, junior vice commander of the department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic.
Colonel T. C. McCarthy, department commander of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic.
Colonel T. C. McCarthy, department commander of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, and world's fair manager.
And thousands of the rank and file who carried their muskets and fought the battles of the war say let us meet in reunion together.
Among the noted ex-confederate veterans who heartily endorse this reunion, are the following: General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, commander-in-chief of the confederate veterans.
General G. T. Beauregard, ex-commander, Armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee.
General James Longstreet, lieutenent-general, Army of Northern Virginia.
General General Steven D. Lee, Army of the West.
General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi.
Governor J. M. Stone, of Mississippi.
Governor J. M. Stone, of Mississippi.
Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar, associate chief justice,
Washington, D. C.
Colonel C. C. Flowerree, Vicksburg, Miss.
General W. H. Manson, Rockwall, Tex.
General On C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.
COLONEL E. T. LEE, Monticello, Ill.
MAJOR LAMAR FONTAINE, Shaw, Miss.,
General Managers Blue and Gray Reunion during the World's Fair.

General Managers Bing the World's Fair. THE BURGLAR ALARMED.

He Fled Before His Capture Could Effected.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning a burglar entered Mr. Frank Allen's residence, in Fairview.

Mrs. Allen was awake at the time and saw the burglar, a negro, enter the room, but before she could arouse her husband, the thief es-caped. Mr. Allen's pants and about \$14 was all the negro made way with. On the bureau was two watches and other money, but nothing there were disturbed. There is no clue as to who the party was.

Staunton Goes for License.

Braunton, Va., August 22—After the most exciting and vituperative campaign ever known here, the election today for license or no license was carried for license by 92 majority. There was no disturbance of the page.

# IN THE CITY HALL.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL TO GO TO

Mayor McDonald Wants the Body to Con Awarded Out of the City.

Mayor McDonough, of Savannah, has writen to Mayor Hemphill, of Atlanta. The letter is a short one.

But it is an urgent, pressing invitation to the mayor and general council of Atlanta to visit Savannah on the 28th and 29th of this month. At that time the general assembly of Georgia will visit Savannah in a body to inspect the river and harbor, and Mayor McDonough wants Mayor Hemphill and the city conneil to

be along.

But here's the letter:

CITY OF SAVANNAB, MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 21, 1891.—To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir The mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah beg to extend you an invitation to be their guest during the visit of the general assembly of Geor-

gis to our city, on the 28th-29th instant, and with them to inspect our river and harbor. Your acceptance will be appreciated. Very respectfully yours. JOHN J. McDonough, Mayor. Aftest: Frank E. Reborer, Clerk of Council. Note—Special train with legislative party and in-vited guests leaves Atlanta 2 p. m., August 28th.

The invitation bears the great seal of · Mayor Hemphill thinks the invitation will

be accepted, and that the general council will go in a body. The contract for the Forsyth street bridge has not been awarded yet. The joint committee met yesterday morning

with a full attendance. The bids were brought out and discussed and after a careful consideration the committee instructed the clerk to return all checks except the bids for the rock work were considered and were rejected. now advertise for new bide will

for the rock work, and when they are received and opened the entire contract will be let. Mayor Hemphill has put his foot down on the drum-beating advertising schemes. He

has within the past few days refused several applicants permits to parade the streets with dvertising banners accompanied by bass and kettle drums. Going to Tybee.

City Clerk Woodward, accompanied by Mr. Gaines Chisholm and a party of friends. left last night for Tybee, where they will remain a week or ten days. A MAN OF TERRIBLE MEMORY.

The Only One with Whom a Special Treaty of Peace Was Ever Made.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., August 22.—The Cherokee Indians are celebrating the death of one of the most noted of Indian desperadoes that ever lived. His history was the most remarkable in the known world. He died one year ago, at the age of ninety-six years at nease with his neonly hyper most of his six years, at peace with his people, but most of his life had been passed in warfare against mankind. Today the Cherokee people are celebrating the an-niversary of his death as a holiday. This Indian,was old Tom Starr, who for a quarter

niversary of his death as a holiday.

This indian, was old Tom Starr, who for a quarter of a century was a terror to the whole Cherokee nation. He was a full-blooded Cherokee, but his origin was somewhat obscure. All that is known is that he came to this country eighty-four years ago, when he was twelve years old, with his father. His father was a desperate man, and soon after his arrivla became involved in some trouble and killed a man or two. A sheriff's posse was sent to arrest the old man, but he resisted and was killed. Young Tom was with his father at the time, and held him in his arms as life went out. There, while stained with his father's blood, he took an oath of vengeance, and swore to kill every man connected with the murder before the hair grew on his face.

In less than two years, and before he was lighteen years old, he carried out his vow, and the entire posse, about fifteen in number, had fallen victims to his deadly aim. This was the beginning of Tom Starr's eventful career. He was now an outlaw, and a youthful one at that. He joined a band of the most desperate men in the west, and soon became their leader in their deeds of daring crime. In 1844 and 1845 rewards aggregating \$30,000 were offered for his head, but his capture seemed an impossibility, and he defed Cherokee and United States authorities alike. Starr did a thriving business stealing negroes.

rr did a thriving business stealing ould seeal them in Texas and sell He would speak shell injects and self them Missouri, and then steal another, lot in Misso and run them back to Texas. He formed a bi-ness relation with a New Orleans slave trader, would inset him at the confluence of the Arkar and Mississippi rivers and exchange his hur parchandise for arms and anymytion.

merchandise for arms and axenange his human
As Starr's reputation grew, so didahis band of
followers. In 1851 he had about forty men in his
band, of all colors and races. It meant instant
death for one of his men to betray him or show
the white feather in the least. On one occasion a
Mexican betrayed him by leading a consideration.

band, of all colors and races. It meant instant death for one of his men to betray him or show the white feather in the least. On one occasion a Mexican betrayed him by leading a sheriff and his posse to the rendezvous on the Canadian river. Part of the band was captured and killed, but old Tom made his escape by swimming the river in the dead of winter. Starr subsequently followed the Mexican to San Antonio, Tex., and killed him on the streets of thatbity. With onesexception Starr was the most powerful man physically in the whole Cherokee nation. His brother-in-law, Bill West, was conceded to be the strongest man in the country. One blow of his fist was almost as deadly as a Winchester bullet. He killed several men by striking them, and the legislature of the nation recognized its terrible force, and passed a law declaring West's fist a deadly weapon, and making it a felony for him to strike any one with it.

West and Starr were boon companions, and were partners in many bloody enterprises, but it so happened that these men did not agree later on as they did at first, and as there were big rewards offered for both men, Tom decided to put West out of the way and at the same time get the reward for his death. He picked a quarrel with West, and Bill struck at Tom with his fist, but the wily savage cluded the blow and at the same time landed a knife between the rive of his assailant. As West fell to the ground Starr severed his head from his shoulders with one blow of his knife and put it into a gunny sack. He carried his gory burden to Tahlequah and entered the room of the chiefs of the nation, threw it on a table, and demanded the reward. This men were old and feeble, and both recognized the head and its carrier, and were afraid to refuse the money, so they paid it over to save their own lives.

Old Tom at last became tired of his life of outlawry and sued for peace with him, and accordingly negotiations, to this end were begun. Starr sent an envoy from his rendezvous on the Canadian river to Tahlequah to repres

For twenty-five years he kept the areaty and made a good citizen.

Although the last twenty-five years of his life were passed in quiet, his neighbors always stood in great fear of him, and when he died the whole tribe felt relieved. Starr said at one time that there was only one death for which he had to account that he regretted. That was a little baby less than six months oid. He said that he and his band went to the house of an enemy, and, after murdering the whole family with the exception of the infant, the latter began crying, which annoyed Starr. He took it from its cradle by the heels and dashed its brains out on the door post. "It seemed like I could hear the d-d thing crying for a day or two afterward," remarked the desperado, with a grin.

# THE NEW CAMPS

In the Organization of the United Confederate Veterans. federate Veterans.

NEW CRLBARS, August 22.—General order No.
7. In conformity with the amendment to article of the constitution, the general commanding ereby announces the fellowship of the following named campa in the arganization of the following

# NEW STATION HOUSE.

THE COMMITTEE MET YESTERDAY

A Couple of Fights—Thefts and Recoveries.

The committee on the new station house met yesterday chief of police. erday afternoon in the office of the Besides the chief there were pres ain English, Aldermen Reinhardt and Wood-

The object of the meeting was to receive plans and specifications on the proposed new building, and the architects who came up to time Wednesday were present to explain

They did so, and showed to the committee

every point desired. All of the plans were pretty, well executed, and had the many offices and rooms to be in the building veniently situated. The exterior of each building was pretty and suggestive of strength. The estimated

cost ranged from forty-six to sixty-five thousand dollars. The committee received all the plans and specifications, and will hold several meetings to carefully examine each. Then they will decide and make a recommendation to the city

A BROTHERLY AFFAIR. A telephone message to the police station late last night, told the officers that there was a terrible fight at the corner of Decatur stree and Boulevard.

A patrol wagon full of officers went out at fre-engine speed, only to find everything quieted down. They found, however, Ed Ray with a bad cut, and C. J. Thompson with a lew bruises. The latter claimed that Ed Ray and his brother Will both jumped on him The Rays claim that C. J. The brother, W. R. Thompson, were fighting them, and the officers arrested all four. The Thompsons were released on bond.

DEAD FOR A WHILE. It was reported last night that a negro had ust been killed out near Collins's brick yards, and Officers Ivey and Pelot went out to inves

They found a negro named Dick Harris, who had just come to consciousness from a blow by a brick thrown by one Berry Payne. Harris was not seriously hurt. Payne escaped. A DESERTER ARRESTED.

Mounted Officers Cook and Wooten arreste Mounted Omeers Cook and Wooten arrested Walter Cooley last night. Cooley is a deserter from the army, and admits the fact.

He enlisted from Atlanta a few months since, and about two weeks ago decided that Uncle Sam's army didn't suit him. His mother was at the station house last night and declared that her son was too young to enlist and could not be held as a deserter.

Cooley's main objection to military life seems to have been the sneers at his uniform by former companions. SHE STOLE CLOTHING. Detectives Looney and Green arrested Ida Hill, colored, yesterday, and recovered from her seventy-five dollars' worth of clothing, stolen from 109 Harris street a few nights

QUICK WORK. A negro reported the theft of a watch from him about noon yesterday, and gave an accurate description of his time-piece. Patrolman soon afterward Watts on suspicion. A gold watch was found in his possession that was identified by the oser, and tomorrow Watts will be tried arceny.

ANOTHER WATCH RECOVERED. Mr. T. J. Miller lost a fine gold watch a few days since, and yesterday Detective Looney and Cason recovered it from a negro named Will Austin. Austin was tried before udge Owens and was sent to jail.

HE WAS A GAY YOUNG MAN And Thought that He Was Indisp

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 22 .- [Spe cial.]-Louis J. Livingston, musician and newspaper reporter, and leader of the orenestra at Lookout inn for the past two seasons is the subject of a spicy sensation. His or chestra left the inn about a month ago, and

since then he has been on The Times reporto-rial staff.

It seems that the professor is very fond of Interviewing the ladies, and whenever any female had to be seen by a Times reporter, he female had to be seen by a Times reporter, he always begged for the assignment. Another favorite pastime of the "professor's" has been to advertise in the Chattanooga newspapers for lady correspondents. He sometimes stated his object was matrimony, and sometimes

Stories of his various intrigues and the Stories of his various intrigues and the many maidens, widows and married women he has been to see would make ray reading, but they must be overlooked for the present in order to get the sensational story just developed. It seems that Managing Editor Mitton B. Ochs, of The Times, had heard something about Livingston's forced attentions upon several highly respectable ladies, but paid no attention to them.

Yesterday morning a prominent gentleman, living onMcCallie avenue told Ochs about Livingston's attention to certain yourg ladies.

living on McCallie avenue told Ochs about Livingston's attention to certain young ladies. The managing editor became very angry about the matter, and at a staff meeting last evening he gave Reporter Livingston a lecture on his conduct, and fired him. During the conversation Livingston denied the report and called Ochs a d—d liar, or something that savored like it. Mr. Ochs promptly knocked him down. Livingston had Ochs arrested for assault and battery. Today Livingston entered suit against Milton B. Ochs and The Times Publishing Company for \$10,000 damages.

# SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS. The Weather Conditions of the Last Week

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 22.—[Special.] The weekly crop bulletin of the South Caro lina weather service, issued this evening, show that the weather conditions during the pas week were conducive to the maturity of the cotton crop. The plant now has a considerable quantity of fruit, the fields are white with

quantity of fruit, the fields are white with blooms, and the probabilities are that with ordinary seasons, they will mature. No damage from caterpillars save some rust on sandy lands, but the injury is confined to a few localities. The prospects for an average crop of cotton is much more encouraging than for previous weeks.

The corn crop was never better; the early corn has fully matured, and large quantities of blades have been stripped and saved in firm condition. The late corn is making rapid growth, and promises to be a large one. The tobacco crop is large in quantity and superior in quality, and much the larger proportion has been cut and cured.

The present outlook of the rice crop is promising, both in quantity and quality, and the first field of rice was harvested on the 18th instant. The harvest will commence next week.

SCIENTISTS ON FLORIDA SOILS.

ennine Chalk Mine Discovered in th

State.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 22.—[Special.]
Torida and its soils is attracting considerable
ttention among the scientists just now. Procesor Wiley, of the chemical section of the
gricultural department, read a paper before
the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture
washington, on Monday last, upon the
nuck soils of the state, in which he spoke in
ligh zerms of their value; while the papers
and before a meeting of the scientific association in the same city on Thursday, include one
in the phosphate deposits of Florida, one on
rigation and one on the fiber Industry.

Close upon this comes the announcement
com Tallahasee that a gentleman of the capial city, while hunting for phosphate, has

# SUSPECTS CAUGHT.

CHARGED WITH HAVING BOBBED THE EXPRESS CAR.

The Story They Tell of Their Journey from Macon to Savannah — Some Suspicious Maneuvers Noticed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—G. B. Crocker, T. F. Plunkett and W. F. Polock were arrested this morning at the four mile hill, and are charged with the robbery of day night. They stoutly deny that they know anythin

of the robbery. They say they were out of work in Macon, and that they concluded to come to Savannah and try to get work here.
Crocker is a moulder by trade, and when
made a prisoner he had 35 cents in
cash, a moulder's trowel, some papers, and a lette from his father, C. H. Crocker, of Augusta. Plunkett and Pollock are mere boys, and cannot b over eighteen or nineteen years old. They had a few papers on them when captured, and no money. They were employed by the Marshall house in tearing off the old wall paper, on Tuesday. They say that they stayed at this hotel that night, but that they did not register under the names they gave at the ice station this morning.

Mr. Fish does not know when they left the city. They all claim to have boarded the southbound Central train in Macon on Thursday night, and say that they beat their way to Egypt, where they thought they were suspected of being on the train and got off. They knocked around Egypt all yesterday, and this morning boarded a freight and came to the four-mile hill, where they got off, knowing that they were close to the city, and could walk in unobserved by any

Mr. Terry, seeing them yesterday, notified the rai-road company, and the Central's yard was full of policemen to capture the supposed robberswhen they came in on the freight.

When the train was examined they were found to be missing. An engine and one car were standing ready in case of an emergency, and several policemen were ordered aboard it, and the train dashed out to four-mile hill, where the parties were seen standing beside the roadbed, washing their faces in the ditch that was full of water. They made no attempt at resistance, but made considerable show of at resistance, but made considerable show of indignation. They say that they will prove themselves innocent and that they will insti-tute suit against the company for false im-

### THE WRECK OF A WOMAN. Story of Jessie Anna Bond, of Fort Wayne,

Indiana. NEW YORK, August 22 .- Senator R. C. Bell, of NEW YORK, August 22.—Senator R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Calvin Brice, who are both guests at the Hoffman house, visited the Casino last evening. Their errand, however, was foreign to the usual purpose of such a trip. As a matter of fact, they penetrated no further than the manager's office of Albert Aronson, where they begged the address of Jessie Anna Bond, a woman whose name Jessie Anna Bond, a woman whose nam will be well remembered by the men about tow of three years ago. She is the wife of flug McCullagh Bond, of Fort Wayne. Mrs. Bon made her metropolitan entree in 1888, hired an expensive flat at No. 227 West Forty-third street and started in upon the career of a lavish enter-tainer. She was fond of the theater, and actors were her most honored guests, while men about town stood next in her good graces. She tried to be an actress, but failed, and after this she gave

Her career was a downward one of sharpe grade Her career was a downward one of sharpe grade and rapid pace. Dissipation and destitution closed rapidly in upon her, until the unfortunate woman was lost to the sight of her whilom friends. But wrecks are never dead to idensification in this metropolitan swim until they actually go under, so there is nothing surprising in the fact that, three weeks ago, this woman, whose costly entertainments were the talk of the town, was recognized in one of the habitues of the most notorious of Bleeker street dives. The former acquaintance who saw her there learned that the unfortunate outcast made her home in a small upper room of a negro tenement house away down in Wooster street.

n Wooster street.

Calvin Brice and Senator Bell are seeking this fort will be made to find her if it is possible.

THE MONTGOMERY PAILURE. Another Bank Has to Close Its Doors-The Financial Situation Shaky. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Adgust 22.-[Special.]

\$1,500,000 six weeks ago, there has been a gradual withdrawal of deposits from the local banks, a general hoarding of money, causing a phenomenal scarcity of money, and almost a a phenomenal scarcity of money, and almost a financial panic.

The failure of the Farley National bank yesterday was followed by the Chandler Bros.' Savings bank today, with \$90,000 assets and \$50,000 liabilities. These unprecedentedly rapid failures caused a general feeling of rapid failures caused a general feeding of alarm and uneasiness among small depositors particularly, who made a run on one or two local banks, but the feverish excitement was partially allayed by the promptness with which the banks responded to every demand

which the banks responded to every demand made on them.

In an interview with your 'correspondent, a business man of the highest financial standing said: "The failures here are not criterions by which to judge the financial institutions and merchants of the city." In every case, he said, "a considerable surplus has been shown in the assets over the liabilities, and it was only from temporarily existing circum-tances, rather than from inability to liquidate their obligations, suspension was caused."

ADVENTURES IN A WIDERNESS. The Remarkable Journey of Nine Russia

Poles Through a Pathless Wilderness.

The Remarkable Journey of Nine Russian Poles Through a Pathless Wilderness.
From The Demerara Argory.

Nine Russian Poles, one of them a woman of about twenty years of age, who arrived in the colony last week via Parties, were brought to Georgetown and lodged in the Brick Dam station until some one could be found to interpret their story. Mrs. Oldfield, probably the only person in the colony who speaks English and Russian, very kindly agreed to act as interpreter, and to her they gave an account of their adventures.

The party had been induced to emigrate from Europe to Brazil to work as laborers upon the plantations there; but they could not tolerate the treatment they received, and they decided to make their way home again.

Having ascertained the lay of the land, they walked toward the Brazilian frontier until they reached a river which they ascertained ran into English territory. It is not known for certain what river this was, but probably it was the Rupununi. Buying a boat or corial they embarked upon this river, and without guide or steersman they paddled or drifted on and on, day after day; until, having safely passed all the cataract and broken waters of the Essoquibo they reached Barties, where they were taken in charge by the police.

They said their desire was to go on to the United States, and it was arranged that passage should be obtained for them. How they managed for food all through their journey we have not heard, but no doubt they bought roots of the Indians whenever they got the opportunity, and probably they caught fish. Altogether they had about a hundred dollars in cash among them in coins of Brazil.

No other eyes on earth like thine Such love as yours for me doth at No other lips on earth can give, Thy kies, by which I live,

OUT OF THE WORLD.

COAST DWELLERS WHO ARE A CEN-TURY BEHIND THE TIMES.

The Fisher Maid of Basket Island and the Discouraged Citizens of Isle an Haut.

BANGOR, August 22 .- The residents of South Manaston, Me., are, in common with other Maine coast dwellers, rather behind in the march of progress, and it doesn't require much to startle them. The other day a steamer passing White Head blew a very long blast from her peculiar sounding chime whistle, whereat the villagers may release the villagers may release the progressive but at picket. he villagers marveled greatly, but at night they were positively frightened. A steam yacht in the harbor displayed an electric reflecting light, illuminating the sea, sky, and land, and not a few of the unsophisticated natives, remembering the unearthly shricks of the strange steamer, coupled the two events and concluded that the universe was about to collapse. The innocence of these people will not seem so very strange when it is rememnot seem so very strange when it is re bered that many of the natives of hegan and other coast islands have never seen a horse, a train of cars, or a brick house, never having set foot upon the main land. There is a man on Monbegan New York and Bangor, and all the other New York and Dangor, and all the transfer that pass the island by sight, but, although nearly seventy years old, he has although nearly seventy years old, he has never been on board of any kind of a steam craft, and has not the slightest conception of

craft, and has not the slightest conception of an engine.

It is not very long since a few acres of rocky soil in outer Casca Bay, known as Basket Island, was deserted by the only people who ever had the courage to live there—an old fisherman, his wife and daughter. These people lived in an old tumbledown rookery on the little wind-swept isle, and were veritable hermits. The man fished, while his wife and daughter carried on the farming operations, which consisted in harvesting what little coarse hay the island afforded? and carrying it on poles to the cowshed. They had no garden, not even a patch of potatoes, but were merely tollers of the sea. The wife had not visited the mainland for seventeen years. were merely toilers of the sea. The wife had not visited the mainland for seventeen years, while the daughter had passed the entire sixteen years of her life upon the lonely spot, although the city of Portland was almost in sight. The girl was bright, but untutored, pretty, but miserably clad. She wore no stocking, and knew nothing of hats. The only relative she knew of outside the family circle was a half-sister, who she had never seen. Her father said that this other daughter lived "out west." She hved in Kennebunk port, York county. This daughter of the sea, much to the surprise of some yachtsmen who once landed on the island, was able to play several popular airs upon an old accordion. once landed on the island, was able to play several popular airs upon an old accordion. She had picked the music out by ear after hearing it played by the bands of passing excursion steamers. A party of picnickers who landed there last week found, Basket island deserted. The matted grass was alive with field mice, and gulls perched boldly upon the rotting window sills of the old house, while in one corner lay the dilapidated accordion, which had long been the chief consolation of the lonely fisher maiden.

There is, perhaps, no more lonely spot on the whole Atlantic coast of the United States than Isle au Haut, which lies far seaward off the entrance to Penobscot bay. The name

than Isle au Haut, which lies far seaward off the entrance to Penobscot bay. The name given to this island by the early French voyagers is most appropriate, for it looks like a mountain half submerged in the sea. The people are a simple, primitive set, and few of them ever visit the main land. The island, with its fish and sheep and blueberries, is their world, and within its limited circle they their world, and within its limited circle they are content. Some queer specimens of humanity, are to be found on Isle au Haut. Not long ago a yachting party went down there on a fishing trip, and after catching enough cod for a chowder went ashore to procure some milk. The yachtsmen soon fell in with a weather-beaten native, who was looking alone the shore, and he informed them that they could get plenty of milk, but that they would have to wait until his wife, who had gone blueberrying, returned and milked the cows. The native led the way over rocky pastures to a dilapidated cottage, and ushared them into the kitchen to await the the cows. The native led the way over rocky pastures to a dilapidated cottage, and ushered them into the kitchen to await the return of "Maria." The floor was scrubbed as white as a man-of-war's deck, the cook stove was brightly polished, and a little plot before the windows was gay with marigolds and other homely flowers—ail the results of Maria's patient industry. The lord and master sat himself down upon the doorstep and thus ruminated while busily whittling a shingle, and sending up clouds of smoke from a short clay pipe:

"Times ain't as they used to be in He er Holt (the native pronunciation). Time was

shingle, and sending up clouds of smoke from a short clay pipe:

"Times an't as they used to be in He er Holt (the native pronunciation). Time was when a man might get a living hereabouts. Fishin' was good 'n' farmin' consid'able good, but that's all gone now. Used ter be a good wharf in this here cove 'n a good fleet er vessils outer here, but that's all gone now. My father used ter be in trade here—had a store down there 'n sold nigh a' most everything, but that's all gonejnow. Why a man can't even getja glass er licker here now. Think of a man er my age not bein' able to get a drink when he wants it."

At this pathetic appeal one of the visitors handed out a flask, which the native seized with an expression of mingled astonishment and delight. He had half drained the flask when Maria appeared with a big pall of blueberries. She drove the cows home and milked them, while her lord and master sat on the stone step and whittled, smoked and discussed the business depression that had settled upon Isle au Haut. He said that he had been trying to sell his place-house, barn, land, cows, and all, for he wanted to emigrate to Washington state. He wanted \$300 for the whole outfit, and he stopped smoking long enough to swear a great oath that he wouldn't take a cent less. This man had loafed so long that he had forgotten how to work. He seemed to feel that somehow he had been cheated—that the world owed him a living, but that Isle au Haut was a poor place in which to collect the debt. A good many tourists who have no liking for crowded resorts go to Isle au Haut now, and if complete isolation is what they seek they surely must be satisfied. is what they seek they surely

THE FIGHT AT BLADEN SPRINGS. The Rescue of Herbert Sims, the Moon-

shiner, by His Friends. MOBILE, Ala., August 22.—Details of the rescue of Herbert Sims, illicit distiller, by his brothers Neil, James and his son Bailey, at Bladen Springs, Ala., Thursday night, show to be a very sensational affair. A deputy United States Marshal's posse, after capturing Sims and bringing him to Bladen Springs, left him with one guard while the rest of the posse him with one guard while the rest of the posse went to supper at a hotel, some distance away from the cottage in which Sims was confined. The brothers and son had arranged to attack the posse on riday when the posse and prisoners were on their way to the boat, but finding Herbert practically unguarded, they took adto the boat, but finding Herbert practically unguarded, they took advantage of the opportunity, rushed in, shot a guard named Frank Dahlberg, and Dr. A. B. Pugh, a young man who had stopped in to say a few words to Dahlberg and who had nothing to do with the arrest of Sims.

Dahlberg was shot twice in the neck and seriously wounded. Pugh was shot three times and through the heart. He died instantly.

times and through the heart. He died instantly.

Neil and Herbert Sims ran out of the rear door of the cottage and Jim and Bailey out of the front door.

The deputies, startled by the shots, ran out and one of them fired on Jim and Balley Sims. Bailey dropped dead in his tracks and Jim fell mortally wounded.

A friend of Pugh's later tried to put more bullets into Jim, but missed his mark, inflicting but a slight wound in the scalp.

At last reports there were threats of lynching the wounded man. Guards were put out to surrough the scaped Herbert and his brother, and during the night an old negro, who was hard of hearing, failed to hait when called on to do so and was fired on and wounded.

# PAIN.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS A haif to a teaspoonful of READY LELIEF in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel strips with READY RELIEF placed over the stomich and bowels will afford immediate relief and effect

cure.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half umbler of water will in a few minutes cure ramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vemitag, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sickleadache, Diarrhea, Colle, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggisfs.

ork, on receipt of price.

d—dly sun wk top col n r mleft hand last dg4 1

### HUGE DIMENSIONS.

THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY STAGE EVER BUILT

e South-Just Eight Sundays Before the Great Exposition of 1891 Opens-Facts About the Great Event.

There is usually no particular interest man-Ifested when anything arrives at the exposition office, but a long box brought in by the express messenger yesterday morning created no little excitement. From its appearance it was supposed to contain a lady's parasol. The ident and secretary looked with wondering eyes to see what the package contained, upon opening it they found the plans for the huge stage for the production of King

Manager Cohen handed it to Secretary Arild, as he could better decipher Architect McElfatrick's plans, but the modest secretary left it for President Wylie. After looking over the plans, it was too important to be done der their supervision alone, consequently architects were sent for to take charge of the plans, and also the building of this huge

tage.

The drawing was very complicated and shows the stage exactly as it is now at We-bawken Eldorado, N. J. Our stage will be reduced some, but it will be more than double the size of the stages of all three Atlanta theaters put together. Thousands upon thousands of feet of lumber will be necessary for the erection of this huge outdoor amusement. The stage will be 300 feet long and 150 wide. The e graduates from four feet to nine, and this is done in order that dressing rooms could odate the large number of people who participate in the production. From the cento the rear of the stage, railroad tracks

are laid for cars used in shifting the scenery.

The work of erecting this building is almost equal to the building of a small theater, and was it not that we get the scenery and costumes from the Eldorado company, it would be a task that would occupy six months for the opening of this great attraction. The work will be begun as soon as the architects can get their plans perfected.

COMING FROM EVERYWHERE. So great is the attention drawn to our expo-sition and especially to the many features of King Solomon—the wonderful carnival of beautiful floats, dazzling and brilliant display tumes, with a grand ballet of 250 ladies -that daily letters are being received from every section of the country. Many have received from Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The following letter was received from George T. Dent, Anniesville, Lawrence

Mr. S. H. Cohen: Will you please be so kind as Mr. S. H. Cohen: Will you please be so kind as to send an illustrated copy of your great King Solomon show that you are to have at the exposition, also any other lithographs that you may have? A number of us want to come to your exposition. Very respectfully, drawn to our exposition from every direction

connty, Arkansas:

Only Eight More Sundays remain in which to tell the people of the won rful exposition Atlanta is to have this year. Yes; to tell the people that they will have an opportunity that never before has been present. opportunity that never belove has been more in one day than they can see traveling six These are facts that are borne ou not only by the statements of the officers. The King Solomon that is to be presented here during the holding of this exposition is proed by The New York Herald, The World and other papers to be the grandest spectacle presented in America. This, and the shows, collected from all sections, will make this Piedmont exposition, the world's

fair of '91, a marvel of interest. In addition to having a grander list of at-ractions than any of the former ones, this exsition has more ground space applied for his year than ever before.

ot for \$100,000 could any people or company organize or get together such an aggregation of attractions as we will have in some of side shows, and it would take than five hundred thousand dolare to organize and equip the various s that we will have at the exposi-For instance, King Solomon, which is w and has never been given anywhere ent at Eldorado, costing \$250,000; Profess Bartholomew's trained horses cannot be pur-chased for \$100,000; Professor Kennedy, with and herd of horses, are easily worth \$50,000; the great Rooster orchestra is a no ount of money—is the only one the world. This is its first year in America, directly brought from Paris, And then a wonderful amount of race horses will be here, also Professor Achille Philion ating the famous spiral tower, and then

is have the Fisher Brothers in their great aid-air leaps, and we have the twenty-four nost renowned acrobats in the world. This takes up an aggregation that would even umfound the famous Barnum were he alive. The one puzzler is, how can all this be seen no enday? and the exposition directors are nideavoring to arrange the programme so as verything can be seen in one day. The exception company has appear a large swent of given in the United States show a list of at-ctions that will in any way compare with a great exposition of '91 at Atlanta. We I attention again to the fact that it is only ht more Sundays before this great exposi-n will be ready with the finest exhibits of herals, agricultural and mechanical dis-ys. Remember the dates, October 19th to

THE WEATHER BUREAU

TRANSFERRED TO THE AGRICUL-TURAL DEPARTMENT.

Georgia—The Service to Be Extended.

A Cool Wave Coming.

The legend, "Signal Service, United States Army," has disappeared from the headings on all weather reports. In its place is found, "Department of Agri-

culture. Weather Bureau. This change is due to the fact that on July 1st, last, the duties heretofore performed un der the direction of the chief signal service officer, were, by operation of the act of congress, approved October 1, 1890, transferred the war department of the States government to the agricultural departu

The duties of this branch of the public service will be considerably enhanced under the new management and every thing possible will be done to give the public full and complete reports.

A new and very important branch of the bureau is that of the "Local Forecast Officials." These officials will each day make a forecast of the weather, temperature and winds that will occur in the vicinity of the city in which they are stationed.

This "local forecasting" has been done in Atlanta with great success, the average of verifications reaching 95 per cent, and this too, in summer, when the weather is never settled, but liable to momentary changes.

The chief of the weather bureau is doing all in his power to bring the service in direct connection with the people, and has directed his agents to do all in their power to secure the

In addition to the places now receiving forecasts by telegraph, telephone and otherwise, at the expense of the government, fifty additional points in each state are to be telegraphed the forecasts at governmental expense. Complete sets of display flags will also

be furnished at these places.
State weather services are being rapidly established in states not having such organiza

A movement has been placed on foot to se cure such an organization in Georgia, and considerable advance has already made to secure that end.

A service of this kind would be of vast importance to her people, for in addition to the work usually performed by such organizations, forestry and river work would receive considerable attention, and it is to be hoped that such a service will soon be established in Georgia.

Here's a Prediction. A cool wave is coming!

It is on its way here now. And if it gets here on schedule time it will

rrive about 7 o'clock this morning. So the weather man says. The people of Atlanta will rise up and call

him blessed if it gets here.

It was meandering round in the far northwest yesterday, but it has started down this way and will arrive this morning in Atlanta, and there will be a decided drop in the tem-

perature. That numerous citizen "the oldest inhabitant," say that they have felt but few as hot days as has been for the past week. They have mopped their brows and grinned, but have borne it, and have commended to the fool-killer the inquisitive genius who has asked

"Is it hot enough for you?" Friday was the hottest day of the month, the maximum temperature being 93. Yesterday the maximum temperature was 81 and the

minimum 71. The prospect of immediate relief from this humid state of affairs will afford joy to the many individuals who have suffered from the

unwonted heat. It may be some relief to know, also, that the cyclone which has been playing havoc in Hayti, nd which was expected to touch Georgia or Alabama, has taken a southerly direction, and will not disturb us.

# AN HOUR WITH SPURGEON.

rubbed my eyes that I might look about me. I was in the left hand room from the entrace, on the lower floor of the house, which is No. 14

Queen's square, Bloomsburg Place, London. Two hours later I had had my English breakfast, and was asking directions of my landlady to Spurgeon's tabernacle, which knew was several miles distant. Her rosy face dimpled all over at the sound of his name and, from a box in the hall, she took a tiny white envelope and handed it to me.

"Take this, put a shilling in it, and drop it into the contribution box you will see at the entrance, and the usher will find you a desirable seat in the tabernacle," she said.

Into a little box near the gates of the taber

nacle I noticed a few slipped envelopes, and to those, a kind-looking usher (I suppose he is called), beckoned to follow him. I followed through a short vestibule, into the immen building and was shown to a seat about the central part of the building.

As service had not begun, I looked furtively

about me. The vastness of the tabernacle im ed me, but it can lay no claim to architec tual display. Around the entire interior, how-ever, extend two gaileries, one about five feet above the other. The crimson and gilt rail ing of these galleries give a cheerful, rather than garish, effect to the whole.

Fronting the congregation, was-I shall not call it a pulpit—the speaker's stand, with the same bright border of red and gold. In the stand sat three or four gentlemen, and I won dered if one were Spurgeon, and which were he. Five thousand people were waiting that day to hear the great Spurgeon speak. The congregation was made up of eager, bright, neat people, but there was no gorgeous, inapdisplay of Sunday finery, and well one knew by the faces around that the people came to hear Spurgeon's sermon, a somewhat

unusual motive for people being at church. A tiny old lady sat next me, and she looked so home-like and good humored, and had such a sweet sinile settled about her mouth, that it gave me courage to ask her which of the genated in the stand was Mr. Spurgeor himself. She answered that he was no at all, but would be presently. I might see him enter through a door at the back of the

A few moments after the door opened, and I A few moments after the door opened, and I saw a stirring through the congregation. I lifted my eyes and saw him I had wanted many years to see. He did not look as I had pictured him. He did not look ethereal, hely, wise, but merely a typical Englishman who could eat roast beef and plum pudding, and enjoy it, too. Somewhat stout, with a fresh complexion, dark hair, streaked with gray. Smooth double-chin, and the conventional sidewhiskers—he bore no sign that he had talked whiskers-he bore no sign that he had talked

whiskers—he bore no sign that no man the inspirations they had lent to him.

In a few moments Mr. Spurgeon gave out
the hymn, with a few words in praise of song,
requested that every man, woman and child in
the house should join in the singing. No "organ rang along an emblazoned wall."

"There is a fountain filled with blood."

And good it was to think that the same old songs were sung on both sides of the sa. Somehow, those bars bridged the Atlantic, and the Old World and New World were brought quite near each other. On the notes of that old-fashioned hymn, I stepped along until I reached a Texas cottage on a Texas prairie, starred with sweet wild flowers.

Then Mr. Spurgeon rose and announced that he wished a liberal contribution of money that day. That he wished the collection to amount to £400, as some repairs on the tabernacle were necessary.

day. That he wished the collector is standard to £400, as some repairs on the tabernacle were necessary.

"Two thousand dollars," I said to myself.

"Suppose a preacher in Greenville, Texas, were to tell his congregation some morning that he wished them to contribute £2,000 that very hour—would they not turn to stone?"

A great number of wooden boxes with long handles were passed through the audience, and such a shower of coins I never heard. Those heavy English pennies do make such a noise and yet are of so little value, that although the sound of contribution was like a hall storm, I cannot vouch for £400.

After that that there was a long, long prayer, almost long anough to reach to the sky, I thought, by a gentleman from Boston. Then another song. Then Mr. Spurgeon rose and announced his text: "Are the consolations of God far from thee." I have forgotten the book and chapter.

He spoke then of the complaints of the Christians of today, saying that the spirit of the age was an absence of the comforts of Christianity, which used to bless the lives of saints and martyrs. He gave as the reason that professors do not stay near enough the Son of Righteousness to feel his warmth about them.

To illustrate this, he spoke of a visit he

To illustrate this, he spoke of a visit he To illustrate this, he spoke of a visit he made to America, during which he went to visit the falls of Niagarp. He said that when he was within about two miles of the place, he heard distinctly a roaring, like the "sound of many waters." He wished to know if it were the falls he heard. "So." he said, "I stopped near a field where I saw a man hoeing potatoes, and said to him: 'Can you tell me if that is Niagara Falls I hear.' The man looked up stupidly from his hoe, stared at me that is Niagara Falls I hear.' The man looked up stupidly from his hoe, stared at me and answered: 'I don't know. I ain't never been there.' So it is with some of you who know not the majesty and beauty of our religion. It is because you stick to your hoe, your clod, your potato and never visit Niagara."

He then went on to say that this absence of consolation caused the introduction of the various new religions and beliefs now flooding the land, and which only represented the various cravings of the human heart for comfort. He said that he did not know what to call this

He said that he did not know what to call this new religion. It seemed at present in a some-what pulpy unsettled condition. Its followers, he remarked, said that in a century or so it

"Then," he went on, "what are the people to do in the meantime? While the loaf is being baked, humanity are very hungry. While the grass is growing the horse must graze or starve. As for me I will eat the bread of my tables we have a part of the property fathers until I pass over Jordan, and sit down

at the marriage supper of the Lamb."

In line with these, he continued a half hour.
Intense stillness was over the house; 5,000
people with parted lips and eager eyes, were
held bound by the power of one man. How grand a thing to do.

grand a thing to do.

His delivery was quiet but deeply earnest.
He made few gestures. They were slight ones,
made with one hand, but now and then he
leaned slightly forward in his intense desire to
be understood—not to be felt. I fancied he realized true feeling must be the consequence of understanding or it is merely animal excite His voice is wonderful—was so, I thought,

that day. It was so rich, so deep, so soulful. As the swell of a grand pipe organ is to the tinkle of a piano, so Mr. Spurgeon's voice is to that of other men. ould be asked to name the characteristics of his sermon, I should say originality and conciseness Each sentence almost con-

tained a clear-cut, complete, distinctive thought, not culled from some intercourse thought, not cuited from some intercourse with others writings; but fresh from his own individual nature. One after another, in direct succession, these thoughts followed until I wished to say: "Stop, Mr. Spurgeon, a minute, let me take that in."

minute, let me take that in."
His sermon was such a rebuke to those incoherent "talks" one are too often doomed to hear from the pulpit. He knew what he wanted to say, and did not ramble around in search of thoughts. He said what he had to say in elegant simplicity, without the poverty or tawdry tinsel of mean or unnecessary verblage. He was quiet in his delivery, as an enthusiastic manner is, not natural to him, and he affects no ranting, as he did not have to give vigor to his sermon by a stamp, a yell, or any mannerism. These mannerisms too often are used to cover up weak, spiritless thoughts, I think.

I think.
Service over, on my way home, I found myself seated in an omnibus next the tiny old
lady with the sweet smile. She asked me
how I liked Mr. Spurgeon, and when I expressed my thankfulness that I had been permitted to hear him, she told me she had sat in the same pew and listened to him for twenty years, and his sermons always made her better. thought, and I am sure she was very good.

NANIE HARRISON.

COTTON CROP BULLETIN. The Condition of Crops and Amount of

Rainfall. WASHINGTON, August 22.—The agricultural department's weekly weather crop bulletin says: The week has been warmer than usual in tricts east of the Rocky mountains and all districts east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific coast, the greatest excess in tem-perature being reported from the cen-tral valleys, including the greater portion of the tral valleys, including the greater portion of the corn region, where the average for the week was from degrees to 6 degrees above normal. About the same excess in temperature is reported from the northern portion of the cotton region, extending from South Carolina swestward to northern Texas. Along the Atlantic and gulf coasts about normal temperature prevailed, all stations, however, reporting an excess of from 1 degree togle degrees per day.

The rainfall for the past week has been generally in excess in Kentucky, West Virginia and northern Tennessee, and throughout the northern states, excepting in portions of Ohio and ladjoining states, where the rainfall, although less than usual, ranged from two to five-tenths of an inch. Very heavy rains occurred in central Mississippi

GENERAL REMARKS.

Virginia—Conditions generally favorable for all grops. Some tobacco will be cut in Charlotte crops. Some tobacco will be cut in Charlotte county next week.

North Carolina—There is an improvement in all crop conditions; corn is excellent and will be a fine crop. Tobacco was slightly damaged by bugs and "firing."

and "firing."

South Carolina—Cotton crop improved and generally well fruited; no damage reported from rust or caterpillars. Corn was never better. Rice is a full average and is being harvested.

Alabams—The cotton crop on prairie lands is reported deteriorating. Cotton is coming into market. Potatoes, pears and young corn need rain.

rain.

Mississippi—Conditions were favorable except on some dry uplands, where cotton suffered Caterpillars and boil worms are reported in som few localities, and considerable apprehension on jury is felt.

Louisiana—Conditions were favorable, Cotto opening rapidly and picking begun; storms reported damaging the crop in central parishes Rice cutting commenced, and is a good crop. Can is thriving.

iving.
ansas—Cotton is doing well, though as calities report considerable rust and sh
Early corn is made and late corn is pr ig.
exas—Cotton picking is general, and the out
k indicates a somewhat smaller yield per acr
n-last year, but the acreage is greater. Hain is
ded in many sections. Worms are doing som
age in several counties.
ennessee—Late corn has been greatly inproverecent rains, and promises a fine yield. All
water and promises a fine yield. All ent rains, and promises a fine ring crops benefited. Cotton de Tobacco promising; plowing programmes

Lawn Party.
sant outdoor entertainment will aesday evening at 7.30 o'clock by "Chapel of the Good Shepherd"
the pretty grounds at the corner to the corner which will be corner to the c

THE AFRICAN FEVER.

THE ATLANTA NEGROES HAVE GOT

Another Big African Emigration Schem Started Here—The Originator Wants Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

The African fever has again broken out ong the negroes of Atlanta.

And it is raging quite as bad as it was when Peeke and Davis were working the gigantic African emigration fraud last year, apon which so many negroes staked their fondes

Ever since Peeke painted such glowing and inviting pictures of Africa last fall, and excited the negroes to such a wonderful degree, they have been anxious to go to the promised land-Africa.

But as it is well known Peeke's scheme did not materialize, and the negroes, or most of them lost, their money.

Since then several negroes, claiming to be bona fide representatives of some great steamship company, have tried to get the negroes to drop-a-dollar-in-the-hat-and-go-to-Africa, but they have met with but indifferent success.

Their Moses Comes. But the negroes think that their Mosestheir deliverer, who is to carry them from the land of bondage to the promised land,

has now come.

He is the Rev. Benjamin Gaston, of Monrovia, Liberia. Gaston arrived in Atlanta about three weeks ago, held a meeting at Schell's hall, on Mitchell street, and unfolded his great

It was dazzling to the negroes. They had heard nothing like it since the lays of Peeke, whose melodious eloquence had bewitched them into dropping many s dollar into his treasury.

Rev. Gaston explained to them that he only asked for the modest sum of \$15,000 to carry over the first load of negroes. He would start with not less than two hundred or more than seven hundred, but the \$15,000 had to be raised before he could

The ships in which he proposes to carry over the negroes, he says, are owned by himself and Elder, Dempsey & Co., of Liverpool, England. He calls his company the African Emigra

ion Company. He told a glowing story of what the Liberian government would do for all those who went there. It was not exactly forty acres and a mule, but it was twenty-five acres and six months' rations.

The promise of such sudden riches staggered the darkies somewhat, and they began the task of raising the necessary \$15,000 to get For three weeks enthusiastic meetings have

and Middlebrooks's hall on West Peters street At these meetings Gaston would make his usual speech. In glowing colors the great and superior advantages of Liberia were painted. Verily it was the land of corn and wine, and of milk and honey, "'possum and taters."

It was more than the heart of many a negro

ould stand. He chipped in. A secretary and treasurer were elected and the grand moveent started. It is now in full blast, and about sixteen or

seventeen hundred negroes have joined it. They are patiently waiting for the required sum to be raised so that they can set sail for Liberia.

Who Gaston Is.

Gaston is an intelligent, looking negro of about sixty years of age, and is well educated He claims to be a Baptist minister, and has an extremely pious look. He says he was born in Baker county, Georgia, and left here in 1866 for Liberia. Since taking up his eresidence there he has acquired immense wealth, as his story goes, and is the possessor of a vast area Monrovia.

In 1884 he became interested in the scheme which he now proposes to carry out.

He came to Washington city and endeavored

to get congress to aid him in his efforts. Senators Blair, of New Hampshire, and of Maine, champ and after two or three years' hard work, he succeeded in obtaining a promise of aid. Relying on that promise he re-turned to Liberia. He then began lobbying with the Liberian government to get them to offer some inducements to the American negro to come and settle there. He succeeded admirably. A law was passed offering twen ty-five acres of farming land to a married man and ten acres to an unmarried man with six-

months' provisions. But the move-ment received a backset by the failure of the American government to give aid. This year, however, Gaston determined upon putting the through. With this purpose he left Liberia copartnership with Elder, Dempsey & Co. When asked yesterday how much had been subscribed, Gaston smiled, but would only

"It has not quite all been subscribed yet. But believe it soon will be and I want to leave arly in September.

The negroes say that about one thousand dollars has been paid in, and they are looking forward joyfully to a departure in about ter

He is old-one of the old-fashioned negroe of ante-bellum times, and he's going "sure." He were a newly acquired look of the greatest importance, and looked with great disdain upon the poor streets of Atlanta. d upon the fertile fields of Liberia, wit her fields of waving coffee and forests of

"Are you going, uncle?" the reporter asked.
"What yo' want ter know fer?" "I'm interested in you. I want to know

He laughed a long, knowing laugh. "But, yo' sees I'se got too much sense totell o' when we gwine. If I wuz gwine over onder bout sixteen miles after a gole mind, 'cose you'd try ter stop me cos it 'ud knock you

The old darky then broke into an u trollable fit of laughter at his excellent logic. ter tell yo', kase you'd try to keep me from "A man without reason," said a negro who

is strongly opposed to the movement, "Is a

darky. "You air a fool yo'self."
"I didn't mean you, uncle."
"Yo' did. Silence gibs consent. But I'se
gwine ter Affricky you, you low-down nigger

It is said that one negro offered to subscribe, the other night, if his mind could be satisfied in one point.

Are just about giving Spring, Summer and East Fall Goods away?

Our next Spring stock will be opened in another house, and we have made up our minds to par nothing. So here goes.

18c Plaid Zephys cut to 6 1-4c. 12 1-2c Strip Debeiges cut to 5c. 8 1-2c and 10c Challis cut to 5c Calicoes 2c. Batistes and French Percales cut 12 1-2c. Same goods have been selling at 25c, 35c 40c and 50c. One price for all-12 1-2c.

35c French Bretonia Cloth cut to 15c. 10c Dress Ginghams at 5c. 12 1-2c, 15c and 18 White Dress Plaid Lawns at 6 3-4c.

40c, 50c and 60c White Plaid Organdies co to 20c. \$3 Table Cloths cut to \$1.75. Big sale fine White Napkins; extra large size.

Our Linen Department booming will Choice Bargains.

Our offerings in Lace Curtains will surely bring down the bargain people.

We are going to do the thing up in grand stylen

# Silk and Woolen Dress Goods Department

We have thousands of short lengths in Dress Goods that will be sold very cheap. They can be matched so that two lengths will make a dress, and you can get a fine dress for the price of a calico wranper. Don't forget this is the time in the season we clear out all classes of goods, and as we will move toom new quarters before purchasing another spring stock everything will be sold cheaper than any cle season before. We have great quantities of small lots of goods that will be sold for less than half price Don't forget our cut prices on Sheeting, Pillow Oksings, White Spreads and Table Linens are unmatch. able. Come and see. We will offer more bargains this week, than has ever been offered by any five houses before. Come and see

# D. H. DOUGHERTY&CO

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

# WE WILL MOVE NEXT SPRING

THE MILLENNIUM!

JESUS AT OUR DOORS-THE FUL-FILLMENT OF THE PROPHEST

Near at Hand-An Order to Rebuild the 50,000 Jews Already Within the Walls

Rev. E. R. Carswell, that eloquent divine who has, for the past twenty years, been searching the scriptures, has come to the conclusion, varying two years with others who calculated with different figures, that the millennium will come : April, 1901, and has written a startling book of 1 pages, bound in cloth, entitled "Jesus at Our Doors, or His Early Coming," which tells all bout it. The calculations of the prophesies of ments, and are soul thrilling indeed. Here is

ments, and are sont tarrilling indeed. Let's swhat Rev. J. B. Hawthorne has to say of the book: "This little work, from the pen of Dr. E. R. Carswell, is a real sensation in literary and religious circles. Everybody who reads it is exreligious circles. Everybody who reads it is excited, not only by the grandear and solemnity of the theme, but by the intense carnestness of the writer. Every sentence is indicative of deep conviction. The reader gets into the current of the author's feeling in the opening chapter and is swept on with increasing velocity to the close. I do not agree with some of the doctor's interpretations of prophesy, and would not commit myself to many of his conclusions, but that he has written a profoundly interesting book admits of no controversy."

controversy."

This book is now for sale, and can be secured by sending the small sum of 50 cents to Brantly & Co., state agents, 32½ South Broad street, Atlanta. They will send it postpaid to any address. The book sells fast, and it is thought that in the next few days 10,000 more will have been sold.

A POPULAR ARCHITECT.

Over \$100,000 Worth of Houses Going Up in Atlanta and 840,000 of Out of Town Buildings. You may talk of hard times and no money, but

judging by the number of new buildings going up nail sides, Atlanta does not feel the stringency. Mr. J. W. Golucke, the popular architect and superintendent, has over \$100,000 worth of build-

for material, etc. Since commencing business he has achieved a most wonderful success by his honesty and the straightforward manner in which he has conducted his business.

Mr. Golucke can tell you beforehand what your building will cost you. He has demonstrated this fact in over a hundred instances this spring and summer, and his customers are all highly pleased with his services. He allows nothing but the best materials to enter a building and nothing but the very best of work. If you should want plans for a building, matters not how small or how large, by consulting Mr. Golucke you will be saved from 10 per cent to 25 per cent and when your building is inished you are satisfied.

Below is a partial list of houses that are being built after Mr. Golucke's plans and specifications and his superintendence.

John J. Falvey, 5 houses to cost.

J. Barnes, residence on Windsor st. \$10000 Mrs. Jas. L. Bell, residence on Wintehall st. \$000 Mrs. Jas. L. Whitchell, residence on Whitehall st. \$000 Mrs. C. T. Owens, residence on Whitehall st. \$000 Mrs. D. F. Owens, residence on Smith st. \$000 Mr. J. B. Mitchell, residence on Smith st. \$000 Mr. J. D. Brady, residence on Ioyd st. \$000 Mrs. J. J. Hayes, residence on Pullams st. \$000 Mrs. J. J. Hayes, residence on Loyd st. \$000 Mrs. J. J. Hayes, residence on Loyd st. \$000 Mrs. J. J. Hayes, residence on Pullams st. \$000 Mrs. J. J. Hayes, residence on Pullams st. \$000 Mr. J. W. Hall, 6 cottages un Fraser st. \$000 Mr. J. W. Hamphries, residence on Hayes. \$000 Mrs. J. W. Hamphries, residence on Hayes. \$000 Mrs. J. W. Hamphries, residence on Hayes. \$000 Mrs. J. W. Humphries, residence on Hayes. \$000 Mrs. J. W. Humphries, residence on Hayes. \$000 Mrs. F. A. Stokes, residence Imman Park. \$000 Mrs. F. A. Stokes, residence Imman Park. \$000

Mr. J. W. Humparies, residence on E. Hunter st.
Mrs. F. A. Stokes, residence Inman Park.
Mr. George S. Stearnes, residence, Hunnicutt avenue.
Mr. J. E. Torrence, Pledmont avenue.
Mr. M. E. Torrence, Pledmont avenue.
Head Street Baptist church.
Mr. J. A. Crompsell, brick block Spring st.
Mr. E. O. Sumpter, Peachtree street.
Mr. E. Kingsberry, Jackson street.
Mr. John Bippus, Piedmont avenue.
Mr. Golucke's office is located as the cor
Capitol avenue and Hunter street, opposite

SINGER & MILLER.

Atlanta's Live Wagon and Buggy I turers Coming Rapidly to the Front Messrs. Singer & Miller, located at the corn of Collins and Decatur streets, are building splendid reputation in the manufac cles of most every description. As ape Although a young firm, with young men behal it, they are climbing rapidly towards the top as the wagon line, they are not to be from present indications it won't be long being their names will be a household word through

A few days ago there appeared on the of the nicest delivery wagons ever seen in this of the state. It was that of Messrs. Ber Cronheim. This piece of work was made at the factory of Mesars. Singer & Miller. Their

tomers are universally pleased. Their fame has already gone abroad, and city of Brunswick has purchased some of the vehicles. The Brunswick Times has this to a bout the wagons made for that city:

"They are paragons of beauty-Brut new hose wagons are.

"And yet beneath the veneering and fine fast
they are stout, strong and durable, and so structed with reference to strength and lighters as to answer every purpose for which they se

"It is the proud boast of Chief Merrifield the there is not a hose wagon in the south super either of these in anything which goes to m perfect hose service in a fire department. Takes the most modern plans of hose wagons and maning such modification therein as his long experience nce suggested as necessary to adapt th peculiar requirements of the service in Bras vick, he went to Atlanta in person, and i ending the order to mechanics out of the he submitted the plans with minute spe for the peculiar construction of the was of Atlanta, with orders for their construction.
"The only way in which these gentlemen fall.

to conform to the contract, said Chief Mer st night, 'was that they materialized my plant a more attractive form than they were first "Truly, the two wagons are marvels of bea

symmetry, lightness and general excellence, solic Chief Merrifield rightly says, are unsurpassed by any hose wagon in the south. "There is not a carriage factory in the United States which can turn out more perfe

appears in every detail in these wagons." To Whom It May Concert

THIS WILL SERVE TO NOTIFY TOU This WILL SERVE TO NOTH:

James M. Spence, Jr., is no longer in
ploy, as I have selected Mr. H. P. Hall to
vacancy caused by the removal of said
and any contracts Mr. Hall may make, per
to my business, I will protect.

MARION W. STELL

Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1891.

Fresh from the labora tory, S. S. S. is sold by P. Smith & Co., E Bros., Avary's drug C. O. Tyner, Peaco Legge, Elkin & W Brown & Allen, and & Stoney.

VOL. X

EEP WATER HAS I

Baynswick, Ga., A The method of improvi-revolutionized. What equal the Grand Armi-draining the public tres-ceive but little consider priation committees. What has been accom

outer bar of the por ost like the story of THE MOVERS THE MOVERS
In conceiving and cyerk Hon. C. P. Goo
C. Johnson, a profess
Del., have won for th
names, and have gained
during place among t
of the world, and dy
many degrees on the
THE OBSTRUCTIO
Brunswick, destined I
tages to be the great so
has not stopped with with

s not stopped with wi years the bar, a wreck-the a pilot—caused the

PRIVATE ENTERPRIS the advancement of this ceived the idea that dyn denal diver would solve result shows that a mast The city council re-inancial aid, though an vere many ready to survices of Captain an expert diver from I suistants, were obtained A large amount of dy The tug Inca was detaile and the experiment of d

HOW THE WOR The result seems
What the governmented would cost a ers and many years ished within forty may of regaining lth. Dynamite, ds, was used.

The powerful explosive ader the ground, the direct with an electric bat ge by a wire in hi red yards away, an red geyser, reminding comite. About ten mamite was thus used, water channel f

A SUCCESSF entered this port, a full ried out though the nev ek, thus der In addition to Colonel Mr. Morris O'Connor de. The Brunswick scial issue to an expos

The Times, in an ext

the future of the town makes them unify on t in carrying out wha Brunswick had a better of her own exertions, how sat, than any other port salic coast of the United Coaly about 800 or 1,000 for tween deep water on the imon's sound and the dimon's and Jekyl islands op water on the outside, the Atlantic ocean beyon the lines of deep water or inside seem to have an and approach one another point less than a thous